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## TEACHERS' GUIDE.

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### Representative Penmen of America.

FIELDING SCHOFIELD.

BY O. M. JEWELL.

REAT is the art of penmanship, and many are its worthy votaries. The profession to-day has no truer, and probably no more gifted representative in all its departments than the subject of this sketch.

Professor Schofield has been well-known to the public for over twenty years as a penman of the highest type and is now only in the prime of life, his entrance upon the annals of time being the seventeenth of January, 1845, at Poughkeepsie, on the classic Hudson.

None of the influences which accrue from wealth and distinction attended his birth, but rather the stern realities of life met him almost at the outset. Bereft of a father's care before he learned to know him, he was left to aid in the struggle of supporting a widowed mother and infant sister, which part he did most nobly even at the early age of twelve.

Meanwhile his ruling passion for "the line of beauty" began to show itself very strongly. Scraps of paper or pasteboard would be found traced and retrenched with lines of rare grace and forms of artistic beauty, and even upon the rough board fence would be seen portrayed evocative pictures of his handwork.

Another sad blow soon came to him in the loss of his most estimable mother. Bled however with sterling qualities of heart and head, he bravely rose above all contending sorrows and at once bent all his energies toward bettering his condition and acquiring an education. To this end he toiled early and late, and proved himself to be of that metal which makes success inevitable. The following instances, still familiar to many, may be cited as thoroughly characteristic of the boy. He would rise at 2:30 A. M., complete a newspaper route of several miles, take the steamer "Powell" at 6:30 for Newburg, sixteen miles down the river, sell papers in that city, cross the river and return home by rail in time for school at nine o'clock. This round of duty or sinners as he repeated it day after day, summer and winter, and it was perseverance in just such strenuous labors that enabled him to defray all needful expenses, to attend the public school and eventually to enter Eastman College.

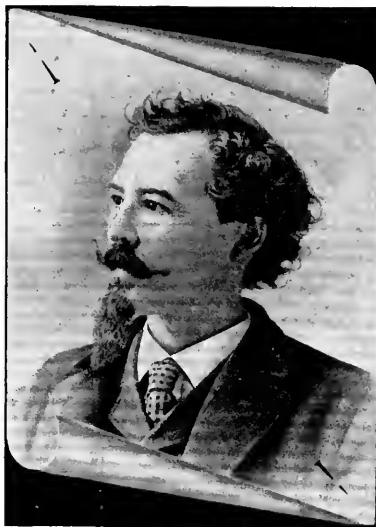
Professor Schofield began his life-work as a teacher at the early age of seventeen,

evinced at that time the rare talent of ability to give as well as to receive, and developing since into the earnest teacher he is. In method he is original, making it a point to draw out the student and in training him

Coleman's College, of Newark, N. J., also teaching in connection therewith private pupils in New York City. In 1882 we find him for a short time at the Youngstown Business College in Ohio. From thence

the press than he; but what is more telling than all is the fact that many of the most renowned penmen and able instructors have been his pupils.

In person Professor Schofield is attractive, having a fine physique, handsome bearing, features well cut and striking, and countenance lighted by an inward pleasing glow. By nature he is retiring and unassuming, liberal minded, playful in spirit, of strong personal magnetism, and yielding to none in love for his art or for his home. Truly we know him best admire him most.



Yours sincerely,  
Fielding Schofield,  
Quincy, Ill.

### Pierced Copybooks Defended.

BY H. W. ELLSWORTH.

Prof. Peirce is nothing if not brilliant. He believes in "letting his light shine" and in leaving to the lice all chips left when they may." He has probably written more good things and less weak things about penmanship than any contributor to *THE JOURNAL*, and is entitled to the credit. In his last article, "The Science of Teaching Penmanship," he has scored a hit, and if he had said nothing other than "A book teacher is no teacher" he might always be remembered with gratitude and admiration for it. But his grouping of effect and cause shows him a mistaken diagnostician. As well might he charge the church with the responsibility for failure to eradicate crime as to blame the copybook for the bad penmanship of the community while admitting its inherent virtues and approximate perfection.

Because copybooks are not able to produce good writers of themselves it does not necessarily follow that they are either useless or pernicious or responsible for what in the nature of things cannot be expected from them. A copy in a book is merely a text embodying form and principle which are to be interpreted and illustrated to the pupil by the duly qualified teacher through precept and example until mastered. What to write can be put in a book. How to write, or the manner of writing, must be shown by the living example or acquired by laborious experiment. Authors may prescribe the *what* but teach must show the *how*. The teacher may dispense with the author, but the author cannot dispense with the teacher and command success.

Successful authors need the good teachers, but successful teachers or penmen are not qualified either for authorship. The real issue is with the teacher. Now, there are teachers and teachers, and while "a book teacher is no teacher," it is also true that a mere ink slinger is no teacher. And yet ink slingers form the majority of those looked upon as professors of penmanship! And they modestly set up the blattering insinuation without protest.

But how many of them know more of penology than as a word to spell and write? And while enthusiasm, check and assumption, backed by a spread eagle, an oblique pen-holder, glossy ink and horse sense may carry out through to a successful result, a dozen make themselves ridiculous and merit the lurking contempt of educationists and who show themselves so generally entertained among teachers of penmanship regarding their co-laborers, the general average results compared with those of all the articles published in penman's papers it is surprising that none have recognized the existence of the handwriting problem, its manifestations as the true basis of intelligent progress.

In view of the vast millions now taught in our schools, public and private, as compared with the handful who pass under professional penmanship teachers, and the average results compared with those of fifty or even twenty-five years ago, it must be admitted that the copybook is the saving clause in our system of education, and that something better appears it is the best attainable standard for the work.

careful to reserve an individuality of style. In discipline he holds the "how of love" to be more powerful than that of force.

After teaching and acting as correspondent at the college from which he graduated, he was elected to take charge of the penmanship department of a college under the same management at Chicago, which at that time was the largest school of the kind in America. Subsequently he made an engagement with the Bryant & Stratton Business University of that city. In 1867, by reason of climatic influences, he changed his field of labor, choosing from numerous offers that of Warner's Polytechnic College, of Providence, R. I. He remained there ten years, during which time he also taught private classes in Boston.

In 1877 he accepted a call from Clark's Model Business Training School, now

he was called to his present position as Principal of the Normal Penmanship Department of the Gem City College, which position he has filled with honor during the past five years, sending forth many of the best young penmen this country has yet produced.

Professor Schofield is an intense and rapid worker. Aside from his regular and faithfully-performed duties as teacher, he has from time to time executed a vast amount of the finest artistic pen-work, samples of which have been held by some of the highest dignitaries of the world, including the Pope of Rome, Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Brazil. At present he is engaged upon the "Penman's New Paradise," which is expected to be one of the finest works of the kind ever published. His power of originality in designing is exceptional and his ability to execute off-hand work simply wonderful.

Among his numerous competitors none have received more medals, awards of merit and unsolicited commendations from

## Recollections of an Expert.

Celebrated Cases in which Romance and Crime is Strangely Intertwined.

BY D. T. AMES.

To the outside world it will be a matter of astonishment to know of the methods resorted to by villains to establish fictitious claims to property of deceased persons, and the frequency and persistency with which they are applied.

For the past three years, probably not less than one hundred instances of such fraudulent claims have come under the observation of the writer, the opportunity is presented from the fact that death silences the party, who above all others, would be able to denounce and defeat such claims. The fact of difficulty in the way of such frauds is the establishment of some plausible consideration, which is most frequently attempted in the form of promissory notes as they are *prima facie* evidence of an obligation. Besides, there are book accounts, forged wills, deeds, mortgages, claims of pretended heirs, etc., and of these cases present circumstances which would furnish plots for the most extravagant romance. To set forth a few instances of such claims, is the purpose of this article.

### The Celebrated Lewis Will Case.

Many of our readers will remember the celebrated Lewis will case, which was tried in Hoboken, N. J., some years since, in which an old colored man, supposed by all who knew him to be a bachelor, died, devising by will nearly \$2,000,000 to the United States Government, to be applied to the reduction of the National debt. Not long after his decease a woman appeared claiming dower in the estate as his widow, presenting an alleged marriage certificate, and various other evidences going to show that she was the lawful wife of Lewis. A most searching investigation and long litigation followed in which it was shown clearly by expert testimony that the alleged marriage certificate was a forgery. Other evidence was introduced to show that the claims of the pretended widow were an utter myth, and finally after a long trial the will was probated and the widow's claim declared fraudulent.

It finally appeared that the pretended widow was only a tool in the hands of a band of experienced and professional forgers and criminals, who had conceived the plot and were the principals in maintaining the contest against the Government. The conspiracy endured, we believe, nine persons, all of whom were fully tried and convicted of conspiracy and sent for long terms to State's prison, the pretended widow at the end turning State's evidence, and so escaping punishment.

### Old Russell's Money.

Another and more recent case was that of Miss Russell, who was for many years a widow in New York, and at the time of his death left about \$30,000 deposited in various savings banks. He was known among his friends as a bachelor and he had frequently said he had no relatives living, and as far as his friends and acquaintances knew this was the fact; but immediately upon his death, a woman presented representing a woman residing in Michigan, who laid claim to Russell's estate on the ground of being his daughter. To sustain this claim she produced letters which she alleged she had received from him at intervals during several years, and one just previous to his death, which was addressed to her as "My Dear Daughter."

These letters were submitted to the writer for comparison with the genuine writing of Mr. Russell, to ascertain whether or not he had written them. They were pronounced and proven to be forgeries, thus disappearing the claim, and the \$30,000 went to the public treasury, as is the case of estates left by persons who are without heirs.

### Miss Paine and her Millions.

Another case which the readers of the JOURNAL will remember as having been previously mentioned in these columns, is that of Miss Paine, who died leaving money and property variously estimated at from

\$500,000 to \$1,000,000. His life had exhibited the worst phase of a miserly existence. He scarcely allowed himself the most meagre necessities for existence, poorly clad, and actually begging his food in low restaurants, where he scrambled for the few leavings upon the tables. So filthy was he in his habits as to be actually loathsome, causing him to be frequently ejected from public places. Immediately after his death a man came forward claiming to be the son of Paine, purporting to be signed by Paine, by which he was authorized to conduct all business relating to Paine's affairs, and also made claim that a will had been executed by Paine willing all his property to him.

The power of attorney on being submitted to experts was demonstrated to be fraudulent, in that it was first given for a specific purpose, and afterward so changed by the party holding it as to be converted into a general and full power to transact all business for Paine, and all acts were to be regarded as if transacted by Paine himself. The will which he claimed to have been executed, could not be found, but the pretended copy of it was presented which was also proven to be a fraud, and the money left by the miser was finally divided between his numerous though distant relatives.

### Sued for Libel—Convicted of Forgery.

Several cases which have lately been published in THE JOURNAL, we will refer to but briefly, among them the famous case at Plymouth, N. H., where a note and check aggregating \$7,000 were presented to the widow of the deceased president of the Montreal, Concord and Boston R. R. Co., immediately after his death. The widow declined to pay on the ground of her unwillingness that such a check should be cashed. The claimant was accused of forgery brought suit for libel against the widow, claiming damages to the amount of \$5,000. The note and check were demonstrated by the writer to be forged, and the party presenting them was held under bail for criminal prosecution, but died to his untimely end before the time came for his trial.

### The Newport Conspiracy.

Another instance was at Newport, Vt., where immediately after the decease of a party there was presented to the executors of his estate a paper purporting to be a written renewal by the deceased just prior to his death of outlawed notes and accounts to the amount of several thousand dollars, sufficient if allowed to absorb the entire estate. This paper was submitted to

woman, both continuing to be servants of the testator until his death, and to each of whom he willed \$1,000, besides \$300 to each of their several children. It would seem that the entire family had become sort of pets with the old gentleman. Time passed on and some two years after the decease of the testator, the husband called upon the executors and presented a note for quite a sum of money, alleging as his reason for its possession, that just previous to the testator's death, he and his wife being present, the old gentleman handed him a sealed envelope saying, "John, take good care of this and do not open it until after I am dead, when it may be of great service to you." He took the envelope home and placed it in his bureau drawer, with other valuable papers, where it laid until the fact of its possession passed out of his mind.

A few months previous to the discovery of the notes he said his husband had been entered and robbed by burglars, and that shortly after the robbery he found lying in his front room, near the window, several valuable papers, among which was the note he held, also a letter purporting to have been written by the burglars, which said "these papers are of no value to us; we therefore return them, as they may be of

### Section of Forged Deed.

*This Indenture made this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, Between Helena Depuy and Dinah Depuy both of the Town of Rochester in the County of Water and State of New York, of the first part and Cornelius Depuy of the same place of the second part,*

*Witnesseth, That the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum*

### A Wall Street Instance.

Another instance was that of a millionaire banker upon Wall Street, who died leaving property to the value of several millions of dollars. Shortly after his death a woman presented a written document in the form of a contract and receipt for \$25,000 placed in the hands of the deceased some years before his death for investment and safe keeping. The contract being to the effect that the principal and interest were guaranteed with such other profits as might accrue from the use of the money. At the time of this presentation the claim with interest aggregated nearly \$40,000.

The contract which was in itself a note and receipt for the money, purporting to have been written by a lawyer, and several letters purporting to have been written by various disinterested parties furnishing facts and circumstances tending to establish the claim, together with the genuine hand writing of the claimant, was placed in the hands of the writer for examination and comparison, when it was discovered that the writing which purported to have been written by five different persons was all in the disguised handwriting of the claimant, including the alleged contract and receipt for the money. These writings manifested a high order of manual skill, and much shrewdness in their various devices. It was revealed by evidence taken at the trial that the author of this scheme had formerly been a professional teacher of writing, and lately a writer of novels, and certainly taking the entire scheme in all of its phases it would furnish a plot which would out romance

the writer, who pronounced the signature of the testator a forgery, and on trial so demonstrated the fact as to secure a verdict from the jury of forgery. At this time the parties in this transaction are under indictment for two forgeries as principals and four for perjury as witnesses to sustain a conspiracy, and all have a lively chance for doing the State a long term of service at honest labor.

### A Clever Scheme that was Worked Once

Some three years since the writer was called to small town in the Western part of New York State, to examine several notes which had been presented to the executors of a large estate, under circumstances that had awakened suspicion as to their genuineness. Upon a careful examination and comparison of the handwriting in the body and signatures of the notes with that of the testator, it was very apparent that the notes in question were forgeries. The circumstances attending the discovery and presentation of the notes were indeed romantic. It seems that the testator who had been a farmer and speculator lost an estate valued at about \$200,000. The nearest of kin were nephews and nieces, among whom after leaving several legacies, the estate by the will was to be divided equally.

For many years there had been employed as housekeeper by the testator a bright young woman who had frequently been called upon by him to do writing and not unfrequently at his request to sign papers for him. There was also a hired man upon the farm who finally married the young

use to you," signed "The Burglar." The papers had, as he supposed, been shoved into the room by raising the window from the outside. It then occurred to him that this note was a part of the contents of the envelope which had been presented to him by the testator. These circumstances appearing so plausible the note was at once allowed and paid by the executors.

A few days afterward the man called with another note which he said his children had found under the edge of the house near the window, through which the returned papers had been put. He supposed that this note had accidentally in the darkness dropped from the hand of the burglar to the ground instead of going through the window as was intended, and that the wind had blown it under the edge of the house, where it had lain until found. That story also appeared plausible, and the note appearing to be in the genuine handwriting of the testator, it was allowed by the executors. Shortly after this he presented a note for a much larger sum, which he said the children had found under the edge of the horse barn. This, he said, he supposed had dropped accidentally and the wind had blown it to the place where it was found. The third being for a larger sum caused the executors to hesitate and take counsel before its payment. It was at this time that the notes which had been paid, together with the one which had been presented, were submitted to the writer. The handwriting of the third note was declined and suit was brought for its collection, when the demonstration of forgery to court and jury was so complete that a verdict of forgery was almost in-

stantly rendered, not only as to the note in suit, but those which had been paid. The parties therefore not only failed in their claim upon the third note but also were compelled to return the money which had already been paid on the previous ones. These notes with the interest aggregated about \$15,000.

#### An Entire Deed Forged Outright.

But perhaps one of the most daring conspiracies that has come under the observation of the writer was that of a forged deed lately contested in Ulster County, this State, illustrations of the writing of which forgery appear in connection herewith. The facts as developed in the trial of the suit were that upward of thirty years ago, a homestead valued at some \$16,000, was left by the father to his family which at the date of this deed consisted of four maiden daughters, who had resided and continued to reside upon the farm until their death. The first sister died leaving her interest in the estate to the remaining three; the second sister at her death left a will bequeathing to an only nephew her interest in an outlying piece of land, while her entire interest in the homestead was willed to her two surviving sisters. On the death of the second sister, she willed her third interest in the said outlying piece of land to the nephew, and her undivided interest in the homestead to the remaining sister. On the decease of the third sister, she also willed her interest in the outlying piece of land to the nephew, while the homestead was willed to a grand niece and her husband.

Within a short time after the decease of the last sister, an old man living in the neighborhood called upon the widow and children of the nephew, who was the nearest of kin to the sisters, and informed them that he had found among his old papers a deed, entrusted to him years ago, in 1857, for safe keeping, by which two thirds of the interest in the homestead had been conveyed to their husband and father, and the said nephew, and that the deed should be surrendered to them if they would deed him a half interest in the property conveyed, otherwise he would destroy the deed or turn it over to the husband of the grand niece, to whom the homestead had been willed. According to his demand the widow and children executed a deed conveying a half interest in the property to him.

When it was sought to place this deed on record at the Register's Office, also the new one, transferring the half interest, it became known to the parties to whom the property had been willed, and they at once took measures to prevent the recording of the deeds on the ground that the old deed was a forgery. This was done by securing an injunction from the court forbidding their record, and at the same time suit was brought to nullify the old deed as an alleged forgery. At the trial the most strenuous efforts were made to prove the genuineness of the deed. It was alleged that the body of the deed had been written by a man who in 1857 was Justice of the Peace, and that as such he attested to its genuineness, and the deed was also witnessed by the old man who pretended to have discovered it, and who upon the witness stand swore that he was present and saw the deed written, and signed it as a witness at the time it purported to bear date. There was also what purported to be the signature of one of the maiden sisters, while the other was signed by a cross, as was alleged in the deed on the account of her having been then mentally ill.

Many witnesses were put upon the stand who had been familiar with the handwriting of the alleged Justice of the Peace, who testified that the body of the deed was in his handwriting and the signatures genuine. On the other hand it was sought to demonstrate by expert testimony that the body of the will was not in the handwriting of

the alleged Justice, and that all of the signatures were forgeries with the exception of that of the witness D.D. Bell, who was a party to the transaction and discoverer of the deed.

It was shown by comparing his signature with those which he wrote in 1857, and that which he had written in 1884, at about the time the deed was produced, that the signature upon the deed compared perfectly with the latter signature, but was widely different from that which he had written in 1857,

and from another deed proven to have been written by the Justice in 1857. We also show the two alleged signatures of the Justice, Snyder, which appeared upon the deed, together with several of his genuine signatures.

The testimony of the writer, who was called as an expert was that the writing upon the alleged deed was upon its face spurious, that certain forms of the letters were repeated over and over with an accuracy

Comparing the writing in a section of the forged deed, which we present, with a corresponding section of the genuine deed, written within a few days of the alleged date of the forged deed, it will be observed that certain letters are made with a great uniformity, as for instance the word "of," which appears in line two twice, in line five twice, in line six twice, in line eight twice in lines for the genuine ones, it will be perceived that one is almost an exact duplicate of the others, while in the genuine

#### Genuine Deed by Snyder.

1 *This Indenture*, made this twenty eighth day  
2 *of September* in the year of our Lord, one thousand  
3 *eight hundred and fifty seven, Between* Asaph D.  
4 *Whitaker and Joanna his wife, and Samuel* Robinson  
5 *and Elizabeth his wife, of the Town of Hawarsing, in*  
6 *the County of Ulster and State of New York, of the*  
7 *first part, and Joshua W. B. Diamond and John C.*  
8 *Decker the present Trustees of school district No 1.*  
9 *partly in the Town of Hawarsing and partly in the*  
10 *Town of Rochester, and to their successors in office,*  
11 *of the same place, of the second part, We* *Witnesseth,*

Forged Sig. of Snyder.

A. 1  
*J. Snyder*

Bell's Sig. to Deed.

*D. D. Bell*

Bell's Sig. in 1884.

A. 2  
*J. Snyder*

*Samuel D. Bell*  
*Daniel D. Bell*

Genuine Sig. of Snyder.

*J. Snyder*

Bell's Sig. in 1857.

*D. D. Bell*

Genuine Sig.

*J. Snyder*

*Helena De Puy*

Forged Sig.

*J. Snyder*

*Helena De Puy*  
*Dinah De Puy*

at the time of the alleged making of the deed, showing that while his signature upon the alleged deed was genuine, it was written thirty years after the deed purported by its date to have been executed.

As to the genuineness of the writing in the body of the instrument we leave our readers to judge for themselves. We have reproduced a section of the writing in the body of the deed, also a section of the writ-

ing which indicated great care and thought in their execution quite otherwise than would have been the case if written thoughtlessly and naturally according to habit; that the writing was very stiff and formal, and at the best would be but a lifeless corpse as compared with the genuine writing of the Justice. While, from comparison, it became still more apparent that the deed was a forged simulation of the his writing.

do-I it will be seen that the corresponding word which appears in line two twice, in line five once, in line six three times, in line eight once, in line nine and eleven once, varies considerably in its manner of construction. Furthermore it will be observed that the peculiar form of the "of" as it appears in the forgery, namely that of the building stroke of the f striking up over the n, ending with a sweep to its left, is a very poor imitation of that form as it appears in the genuine deed in lines nine and eleven, where the turn is below the o, and is a sort formal turn to the left of the staff of the f. It would seem that the forger, having observed this a frequent form in the genuine writing, had made the mistake of using it invariably in the forged simulation.

The word "of" appears in the entire forged deed 126 times, every one being made in the same manner, so that while it is a poor simulation of the genuine, it fails to present the variations as they appear in the habitual and natural writing of Mr. Snyder.

Take the small p in the forged writing. It invariably begins with a right curve, and is finished with an "s"-like form at the center. This form is repeated over and over with a high degree of exactness throughout the forged deed, so that there is really but one form of the small p in the entire instrument, yet in the genuine writing it will be observed that there is one kind of a p in line three, another quite different in line seven, another still different in line eight, two differing from these others and from each other in line nine, and so in line eleven. This letter also falls in the forged deed to present the variations which appear in the genuine writing.

Take the small f at the beginning of a word, a good example of which appears in the forged instrument as the first letter in word "fifty," line three, also in the word "first," line seven, and the same word, line eleven, it will be seen that each of these begins with a right curve, while, conversely, corresponding letter in word "fifty," line three, of the genuine writing, also in line seven, in the word "first," it will be seen that the f begins with an initial stroke having a left curve instead of the right. It would seem that the forger, observing that the f began with a curve, unwittingly curved his wrong way. Take the capital T, that appears in the first word of line one, also lines five and ten of the forged in-

(Every man) (ought to) (cross the) ocean  
(at least) once (for the sake of) finding (how  
many) lies (have been) told about it. Men  
may have been (in the habit of) telling the

truth (on the) land, (but an) ocean breeze (makes) them (capable of the) biggest stories. They see billows (as high as) Alps, and whales (as long as) a church. (We have been) (able to) find some things (that have been) reported (but not) all. (We have) heard that seasickness makes one desire to jump \*overboard. (One day) (on our) ship among a hundred seasick passengers we saw (not one) looking (at the) sea (as though he)

(variety of) mission. Since getting (on board) some of them have lost (all their) money. (Two or three) have won every thing and (the others) have lost. The sailors (have been) a constant entertainment. (They are) always interesting. (Each of them) has a history. Sometimes his life (has been) a tragedy, sometimes a comedy. (In his) laugh (is) the freedom of the sea and the wildness of the wind. We can hardly keep from saying

years, and still no indication of a new edition. By way of consolation to those who want it and cannot get it one of the authors writes: "The truth is that the employment of it increases the time necessary to take a full course, but it is an undoubted benefit to pupils who are struggling to learn without a teacher. Many of the most rapid Amoson phonographers were qualified before the 'Phrase Book' was projected."

Mayor Hewitt says the recording angel writes shorthand.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which compels her to have all her correspondence and literary work conducted by an amanuensis.

#### A Word on Handwriting.

"Writes badly, does he? Oh, that doesn't matter; I've generally found that boys who could write well were little good at anything else."

So spoke the headmaster of a large public school when discussing the penmanship of a favorite pupil, who was a prodigy in the matter of Latin verses and Greek roots, but whose writing would have been unworthy of a small boy in a preparatory school. What with letters of all shapes and sizes, some sloping to the right, some tumbling over one another to the left—his exercises looked very much as though a spiler had contrived to fall into the ink pot and then crawled over a sheet of paper until he had got rid of the ink that covered his body and legs. And with the head master's dictum to encourage him in his crossness, it is no wonder that matters did not improve as the boy passed from school to college, from college to professionalism. He had been taught to consider bad writing a sign of genius, and the result was, he wrote plenty of clever letters and essays which no one but himself could decipher.

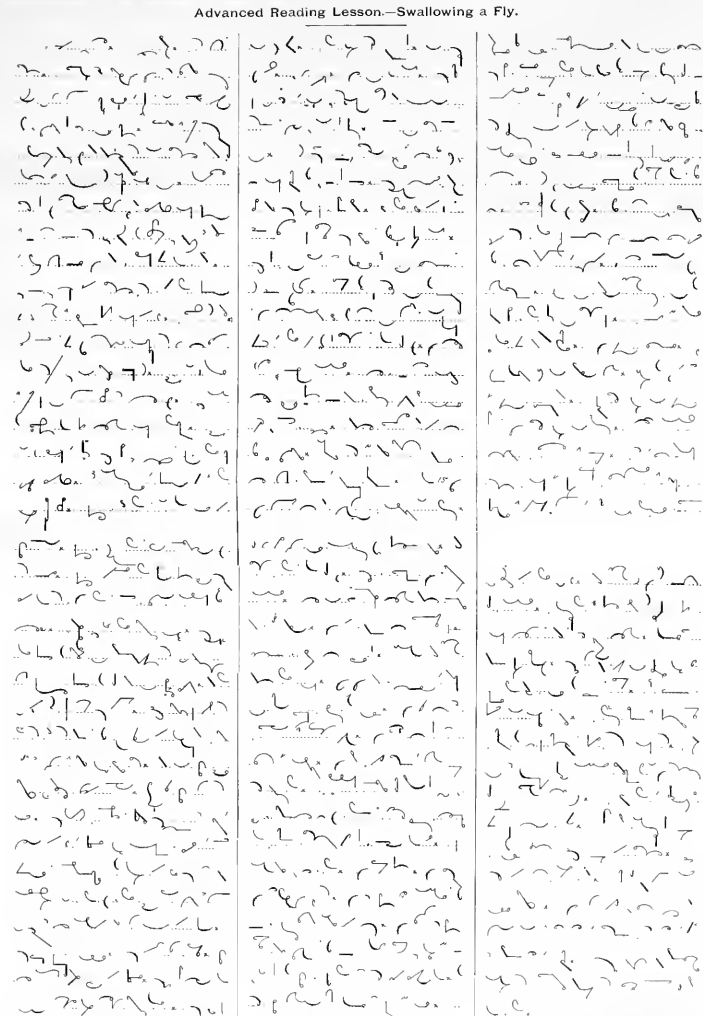
And is not this typical of hundreds and thousands of cases at the present day? Partly because handwriting is not taught so carefully and industriously as in bygone times, partly because of the headlong speed which characterizes most of our daily transactions, whether in private or public life, there seems to be some fast lest penmanship may become almost as much a lost art as letter writing.—*Cassell's Magazine*.

#### Type Manufacturers.

The Methods Employed in the Foundries of the Present Day.

Gutenberg, Koster (if he ever lived), and most of the early printers made their own type, and this, indeed, is the germ and key of the whole industry. The making of the type is now a calling by itself—the trade of type-founder—but it is most curious that up to the invention of the type casting machine in 1868, by an American, David Bruce, Jr., of New York, there had been scarcely any improvements in the process since the early days. Then, as now, in all probability, the type-founder cut first his "counter-punch" of hard steel, which stamps into the end of a tiny bit of soft steel the interior of the letter he wished to make. It is a patient man who must do this work, which is completed by cutting away all the superfluous metal outside the letter, leaving in relief the letter A, of the desired new pattern or new size. When a smoke proof of his work shows the punch-cut that his A is perfect, he hammers the bit of steel, and with successive blows of this upon a bit of copper unites the matrix for any number of letters. If it is a very large letter, the metal is poured into a mold, with these matrices at the bottom, by hand, in the old-fashioned way, and the letters sawn apart, but most types are now cast in the little casting machines, which will break up 100 or more type a minute. The type metal has been fused in great smelting-rooms, where the lead, antimony, and tin have been mixed in the crucibles in the proper proportion to form this alloy, which must be "hard, yet not brittle; ductile, yet tough; flow freely, yet hardening quickly."

It is kept fluid in a little furnace, under the casting machine, whence, as the caster turns a crank, it is squirted by a pump in just the right quantity to fill a mold which presents itself at the spot at just the right moment to receive it. The copper matrix forms the rough shape; the mold, and the latter pumps back with its quickly revolving charge of metal, the matrix frees itself from the mold, the copper backs the metal, the pump off, the formed type is tossed out instantly. Thence the tiny bit goes to the breakers, boys who break up the type, and set the types in rows into a "galleys block" in which they are held while the dresser with a phoning tool grooves their under-standings and shaves their sides perfectly true. After passing the inspection of his magnifying glass, the good letter goes to a haven of rest to wait the printer's order, while the bad are again committed to the flames.—*L. L. Barker in Harper's Magazine*.



(would like) to get (into it). (We have) been told (that the) sails of ships when every sea; (but we have) found (that the) cry of "Ship—ho!" (is so) rare (that it) brings (all the) passengers to their feet. (We have been) told of the sense of desolation when (out of) (sight of) land, (that we think) in a popular seaman such a feeling is impossible. (We have) a world behind, (that we) take a world (with us). Our desire to know how far (we are) (from the) shore is (no greater than) to know how far the shore is (from us). Men (by the) third day on shipboard turn inside out. I refer (to their) characters not (to their) stomachs. Their generosity (or their) selfishness, their courage (or their) cowardice are patent. What

hold with these sailor boys (as they) bend (to their work) (singing their) strange song of which we catch (there and there) a strain. Have (give them) a steady foot while running (up the) slippery railfins to reef the topsail!

—All words beginning with *ov* are written in first position without regard to accent  
\* is omitted.  
† is to be vocalized  
\* First is omitted.

#### Phonographic Notes.

We receive a great many letters asking where the "Phrasing Book" can be procured. It has been out of print fully two

This is true. It is also true that with the exception of about one hundred phrases which should be called phrase contractions, the book contains only such phrases as are formed according to the rules of phrasing given in the text-book. A list of these is rather a hindrance than an aid, as the learner is apt to fancy that they are to be memorized, when, if he understands the principles of phrasing he knows already how to form, with a few exceptions, all the phrases on the list.

A stenographer once said to Senator Evans, "Mr. Evans, your long sentences trouble me." This quick retort was, "Only criminals are afraid of long sentences."

## The Editor's Leisure Hour.



ERY rarely has a writing utensil been put upon the market which has come so quickly and securely into popular favor as Ames Best Pen. Even when we consider what a superior article this pen is, the number of the communications received, and particularly the character of the commendations, it is a matter of wonder.

Ames Best Pen has come to stay. In our long line of experiments before this successful product was evolved, our instructions to the makers was to make a good pen—the best pen that could be made. The price was a matter of secondary importance, because we knew that the purchasing public could tell a good thing when they saw it.

Peerless—Luxurious—Ames Best Pen.

## A Time-Piece the Size of a Pen.

There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil-case. Its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It is a relic of the time when watches were inserted in snuff-boxes, shirt-studs and finger-rings. Some were fantastic—oval, octagonal, cruciform, or in the shape of pearls, tulips, etc.

## The Strength of a Snail.

It has been found by experiment that a snail weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce can draw up perpendicularly a weight of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. An experiment was made with a larger snail, weighing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and so placed as to draw the lead in a horizontal position. Reels of cotton to the number of twelve were fastened to it, with a pair of scissors, a screw driver, a key, and a knife, weighing altogether seventeen ounces, or fifty times the weight of the snail. The same snail when placed on the ceiling was able to travel with a weight of four ounces suspended from its shell.

## Book-Making in Ye Olden Time.

Whenever a royal book-lover, in the day of manuscript books, gave an order to have such or such a classic copied by the most skilled book-maker in the kingdom and ornamented by the most eminent miniature painters of the day, it was customary to make these miniatures faithful portraits of the court beauties and favorites, the queen naturally at the head, and then an additional charm to the book in the owner's eyes, who could, as he turned over the pages, gaze upon fond familiar faces painted with exquisite art and framed in burnished gold.

## Decorative Suggestions.

An essential element of interior decoration is appropriateness, which imparts its charm both to classic details and fanciful creations. The renaissance style has given great encouragement to elegant and luxurious interior decoration. Charming picture designs are used in the form of friezes, especially in paper mache and linens to wall-tops, the surfaces showing metallic hues or other colors. The pattern is often simply self-colored, thus leaving the effect to light and shade. Continuous designs of stems, flowers or scrolls, or successive pictorial panels, each with its decorative value, are thus presented to cultivate the subject.

## Coloring of Birds and Insects.

Dr. Wallace, the eminent English evolutionist, states that, in the distribution of color among birds and insects, those most liable to be attacked are the showy and attractive. Among birds, when the coloring of the male and female differs, that of the latter is always dull, she being more likely to be attacked when on the nest or caring for her young. But when the nests are in retired spots, or in hollow trees, the plumage of both is equally bright. Brightly-colored insects are rarely in for-od, and little species will actually invite the inedible, for the reason that birds refuse to touch insects closely resembling those they have found unpalatable.

## The Harem-bird Hog.

Evolution? They are great travelers, and always go in a trot. Their quadrupedal locomotors are in some way connected with an internal grunting arrangement. This capability for locomotion, and their innate sinfulness, scientifically explain their existence in West Virginia and their ancestry. There is no authority for even supposing that all the swine historically described as going down into the sea or lake with devils in them were drowned. The Simitic, Vaitaco and Alexandrian MSS. say "choked," so I stake my scientific reputation upon the assertion that the Harem-bird Hogs of West Virginia are descended from the survivors of those owned by the A. D. I pork-raisers, for the reason that they have more devil in them than can possibly be compressed into modern pork, have cloven feet, a long tail, and never miss an opportunity to upset a bucket, eat one's smoking, or spend when the baby is asleep.—*Tide-Boiler, in the American Magazine for December.*

starting point by several of the spectators was, for the four miles and return, nearly fifteen minutes, not very fast for ostriches, so they said, but too rapid for English huns, I know.—*Notes of an African Traveler.*

## Murderous Millinery.

A lady told me the other day a painful little incident relating to wearing birds on your bonnets and hats. I will try to give her own words. She said: "One day our pastor said (during service) that when he was in Florence a lady came to him and said: 'Do come with me and hear those birds sing, oh! such mournful notes!' There was a room full of birds in very small cages, and these birds were all blind; they had their eyes put out. In the night the owners take them outside the city and hang the cages in trees. The trees are then all smeared with tar. These birds are kept up their pitiful singing, and other birds are attracted to the cages and are stuck on the tar, and then they are caught and their eyes put out. And these birds

Have Stones Life? We generally think minerals as dead lumps of inactive matter. But they may be said to be alive, creatures of vital pulsations, and separated into individuals as distinct as the pines in a forest or the tigers in a jungle. The disposition of crystals are as diverse as those of animals. They thrub with unseen currents of energy. They grow in size as long as they have opportunity. They can be killed, too, though not as easily as a snail or a dog. A strong electric shock discharged through a crystal will decompose it, very rapidly if it is of soft structure, causing the particles to gradually disintegrate in the future; or, if of a harder structure, until the poor thing lies a dead shapeless ruin.

It is true the crystal's life is unlike that of higher creatures. But the difference between vegetable and animal life is no greater than that between mineral and vegetable life. Linnaeus, the great Swedish naturalist, defined the three kingdoms by saying: "Stones grow; plants grow and feel; animals grow and move"—E. D. Walker, in *Christmas Week Awake*.

## Strangers on the Throne.

It is a curious fact that there is hardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality as the people governed. The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even in their origin the Habsburgs were Swiss. And if the Emperor Francis Joseph be not, strictly speaking, an Austrian, still less is he a Hungarian, although he is king of Hungary. The king of the Belgians is a Dutchman, the king of Denmark a Holsteiner, the infant monarch of Spain is a Bourbon; the king of Italy a Savoyard; the king of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both foreigners: the founder of the Bernadotte dynasty of Sweden was born at Paris less than a century and a quarter ago; the czar is a Hohenzollern, and the king of the Netherlands is likewise a Holsteiner. Even in the British royal family there is very little English blood left. The Hohenzollerns were originally Sautians, and therefore partly Bavarian and partly Swiss. Neither was the historic house of Habsburg, in which patriotism has nearly always been the first instinct, Dutch to begin with.

## How to Find Out a Person's Age.

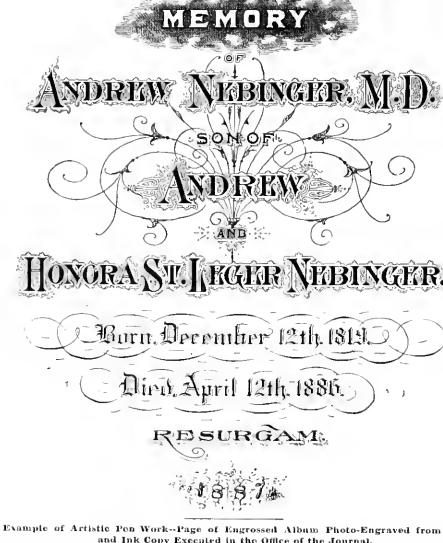
The following figures may be made a source of considerable amusement and wonder, in this manner: Have the person whose age is to be found state what customs the figures representing his age appear.

The figures at the top of the columns thus indicated added together will represent the number of years the person is old.

	1	2	4	8	16	32
1	3	8	5	9	17	33
2	7	2	9	11	19	31
3	11	14	13	12	20	28
4	15	18	17	16	21	25
5	19	22	21	20	22	24
6	23	26	25	24	23	21
7	27	30	29	28	24	18
8	31	34	33	32	25	15
9	35	38	37	36	26	12
10	39	42	41	40	27	9
11	43	46	45	44	28	6
12	47	50	49	48	29	3
13	51	54	53	52	30	
14	55	58	57	56	31	
15	59	62	61	60	32	
16	63	66	65	64	33	
17	67	70	69	68	34	
18	71	74	73	72	35	
19	75	78	77	76	36	
20	79	82	81	80	37	
21	83	86	85	84	38	
22	87	90	89	88	39	
23	91	94	93	92	40	
24	95	98	97	96	41	
25	99	102	101	100	42	
26	103	106	105	104	43	
27	107	110	109	108	44	
28	111	114	113	112	45	
29	115	118	117	116	46	
30	119	122	121	120	47	
31	123	126	125	124	48	
32	127	130	129	128	49	
33	131	134	133	132	50	
34	135	138	137	136	51	
35	139	142	141	140	52	
36	143	146	145	144	53	
37	147	150	149	148	54	
38	151	154	153	152	55	
39	155	158	157	156	56	
40	159	162	161	160	57	
41	163	166	165	164	58	
42	167	170	169	168	59	
43	171	174	173	172	60	
44	175	178	177	176	61	
45	179	182	181	180	62	
46	183	186	185	184	63	
47	187	190	189	188	64	
48	191	194	193	192	65	

## Cocoas and Chocolate.

The cocoa or cacao tree is an evergreen, said to resemble a young cherry tree. The flowers grow in clusters, the pods are not unlike cucumbers in form, and of a yellowish color, the contents from twenty to thirty nuts about the size of almonds, containing each two lobes of a brownish hue. After the seeds are freed from the pod, they are dried, and then are either simply bruised, or are crushed between rollers. Chocolate is also produced from the cacao tree. The seeds are gently roasted, shelled, and reduced to a paste, when various spices are added. It is put into molds, and improves by keeping.



Example of Artistic Pen-Work—Page of Engraved Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

## Ostrich Racing in South Africa.

We were treated to an exhibition which was a novelty worth traveling miles to see—an ostrich race. Two little curts, the frames of which were made of lambo and the wheels similar to those of a velocipede, weighing all the gear included, thirty-seven pounds, were brought forth and four very large ostriches trained to the business and harnessed abreast were attached to each one. The race-course was a flat piece of country about four miles and a quarter in length, the distance to be traveled was four miles straight away and return. Two of the smallest specimens of African humanity ever seen, less than four feet in height and weighing about seventy-two pounds apiece, Boesman, pure and simple, were selected as charioteers, and all was ready. I had been provided with a magnificent sixteen-hand high English hunter, having a record placing him among the very best saddle horses of Cape Town, and was quarter way toward the turn of the course, pushing my fresh steed to do his best, when the feathered bipeds started, and before I realized the turn the ostrich chariots had passed me, going and returning like a flash of lightning. I did see them, and yet so quickly did they vanish into distance that a pen picture, valuable for its accuracy, cannot be given. The time taken at the

are killed and sent to America for ladies to wear on their bonnets.

And I looked around the congregation to see what ladies had birds on their bonnets, and I was glad there was none on mine, and I don't think I can ever wear a bird again.—*Wilde Awake.*

## Ancient Cities.

Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 30 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 30 miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick, and 350 high, with 1000 battlements. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 461 feet high, and 633 on the sides, its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 20 feet in length, and the layers are 280. It employed 33,000 men in building. The labyrinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 250 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphi was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

## Cuvier.

Cuvier, one of the greatest naturalists that ever lived, first had his interest in natural history roused by the action of two swallows. These little birds had built a nest just outside of his window. One day a strange bird took possession of the nest. The swallow and his mate chattered together for some time and then flew away. Presently they reappeared with a long train of swallows, each bearing some mud in its claws. They flew close to the nest, and as they passed the strange bird, threw the mud they carried directly into his face, thus killing and burying the intruder in the place of his crime—the nest he had stolen. From this time Cuvier devoted himself to the study of the habits of birds, insects, quadrupeds and other animals.

## Kaiser Wilhelm's Sixty Years.

German papers call to mind that Kaiser Wilhelm in his sixty years has survived no fewer than seventy-two reigning sovereigns who were his contemporaries, viz.: Fifty-two Kings or Queens, eight Emperors, six Sultans, and six Popes. Of these three were Kings of Prussia, Frederick William II., Frederick William III., Frederick William IV.; two were Kings of Hanover, two Kings of Württemberg, two Kings of Bavaria, three Kings of Saxony, one King of Westphalia (Jerome Bonaparte), one King of Greece, one King of the Belgians, three Kings of Holland, three Kings of England, three Kings of France, five Kings of Sweden, four Kings of Denmark, three (or four) Sovereigns of Portugal, five Sovereigns of Spain, five Kings of Sardinia, six Kings of Naples, two Emperors of Austria (one of whom was the last of the former line of German Emperors), two Emperors of France, four Czars of Russia. He has also survived twenty-one Presidents of the United States.

## The First Razor.

The earliest record to shaving is found in Genesis xii., 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shaved himself. There are several directions as to shaving in Leviticus, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of Scripture. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was practiced. In all other countries such an act would have been ignominious. Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed their heads to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at other times that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented him with a beard. Unlike the Romans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both head and head. The priests also shaved the head. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 300 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman to shave daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII came to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo Saxons wore their heads uncut at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to Charles I. beards were universally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving became general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the beard dates from the time of the Czar, 1854-55.

## The First English Country Newspaper.

In 1605 appeared the first country newspaper as the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*. The prospectus of one of these early country papers, the *Salisbury Postman*, "or packet of intelligence from France, Spain, Portugal," etc., Sept. 25, 1712, runs thus: "This paper contains for the street of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If 200 subscribe it shall be delivered to any public or private house by

town every Monday, Thursday or Saturday morning by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for 12d. each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathematics, etc." By 1782 the number of provincial papers had increased to fifty. A vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade," March 10, 1602: "The roads are filled with snow, we are forced to ride with the packet over ledges and ditches. This day seven-night my boy with the packet and two gentlemen were seven hours riding from Dorchester to Hockley, that three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill, smothered."

and thus making a sudden break without any gradation of color between it and the ceiling, excepting, of course, in cases where the ceiling is very low: Then the treatment must be made without either wainscoting or frieze. When a plain color is desired as a background for pictures, the very cheapest and commonest paper often makes the most artistic and serviceable finish; the yellow-gray, gray-brown and yellow-brown common wrapping paper—the coarser the better—makes a very effective and cheap covering for a wall. This paper can be bought by the roll.

## Drainage of the Human System.

It is estimated that there are about twenty-eight miles of drainage—enough in length for the sewerage of a large town—in the system of sweat-tubes in the skin of an adult. Obstructing the outlets of this system clogs the whole and sends the drainage back into the heart of the city—a speedily fatal effect. The average amount of perspiration given

## The "Horse-Power" of the Sun.

From human history we know that for several thousand years the sun has been giving heat and light to the earth as at present; possibly even before the sun's heat fluctuations, and possibly with some not very small progressive variation. The records of agriculture, and the natural history of plants and animals within the time of human history, abound with evidence that there has been no exceedingly great change in the amount of the sun's heat and light within the last three thousand years; but for all that there may have been variations of quite as much as five or ten per cent., as we may judge from considering that the intensity of the solar radiation to the earth is six and a half per cent. greater in January than in July; and neither at the equator nor in the northern or southern hemispheres has this difference been discovered by experience or general observation of any kind. But as for the mere age of the sun, irrespective of the question of uniformity, we have proof of something really more than three thousand years in geological history, with its irrefragable evidence of continuity of life on the earth in time past for tens of thousands, and probably for millions of years.

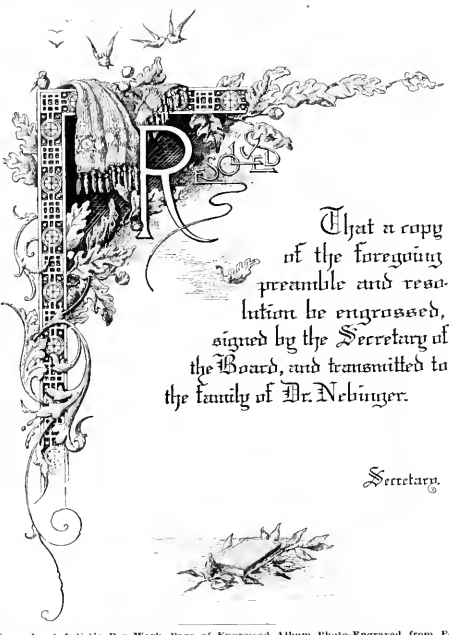
Here, then, we have a splendid subject for contemplation and research in natural philosophy, or physics; the science of demonstration. The sun, a mere speck of matter of moderate dimensions which we know it to have, bounded all round by cold ether, has been doing work at the rate of four hundred and seventy-six thousand million, million, million horse-power for three thousand years and at possibly more, and certainly not less, than that for a few million years. How is this to be explained? Natural philosophy can not evade the question, and no physicist who is not engaged in trying to answer it can have any other justification than that his whole working time is occupied with work on some other subject or subjects of his province by which he has more hope of being able to advance science.—From "The Sun's Heat," by Sir William Thomson, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

## Electric Swords.

One of the most interesting features of modern progress is the influence on modes of warfare exercised by scientific discoveries. The bicycle has been utilized in Germany for mounting troops, and now we hear of an electric sword. It will be seen at once that the latter is an essentially shocking weapon. Strangely enough, it was invented in Shanghai. The warrior using such a sword has a battery—that is, of course, an electric battery—concealed at his waist. Insulated wires run from the battery to the sword. When the point of the weapon touches an adversary the latter is paralyzed. The wielder of the sword can be said to have made an electric charge.

There is much that is luxurious and pleasing in the possibilities suggested by the Shanghai sword. In the first place, the victims to the weapons are not hewn down in a bloody death. They perish neatly and quickly, and without any real ground for complaint. Of course, such scientific execution would take away much that is poetical about a battle-field. No longer could the romancers revel in such phrases as "rivers of blood" and "gory pools." In fact, the electric sword would offer little more than an artistic bonus to the soldier, and is a subject for imaginative writers. But it appeals at once to the lovers of the practical. If a warfare is really a necessary adjunct of human existence let us keep it as strictly abreast of the times as possible.

The electric sword is a great advance on the weapon which we are so many centuries ago using in its substandard to seek new victims. It has one great drawback, however, which may retard its popularity. It is apt to prove fatal. Imagine a French duel fought with electric swords. Some one would be sure to meet with disaster, and French politicians would be greatly outraged. On the whole, it seems probable that the Shanghai weapon will not be received with favor in Europe. The great armed nations of the continent would feel reluctant to place lightning-rods on their troops, and unless some such precautions were taken the electric sword would be invincible.



Example of Article Pen-Work—Page of Engrossed Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

## Choosing Wall-Paper.

In choosing wall-paper, great care should be exercised in the color and general appearance of most of the patterns—change very greatly under gas or lamp-light. It is, therefore, desirable to select three or four patterns, put them upon the walls of the room and examine their general effects carefully by day and night before making a final choice, for not only do some patterns and colors materially alter by artificial light, but some, especially green and blue, absorb an immense amount of light, and are therefore not fitted for any rooms which are to be economically lighted. In papering the walls of a dining-room there are, of course, very many ways of treatment, and among the numerous good examples of paper-hanging now made there should be no difficulty in selecting some really good patterns, artistic in design and coloring. As before stated, a dade or wainscot forms a desirable basis for a dining room, a wide frieze should be put to the wall, instead of carrying up the general tone of color of the wall to the ceiling or cornice; this suggests itself as infinitely more artistic than carrying up the same color or decoration to the top of the room,

off by a person in health is about two pounds, or two pints, daily. It is almost equal to that disposed of by the kidneys. It contains, in common with the other excretions, substances which, if retained, are harmful in the extreme. Also, the matter deposited in the clothing in the course of a week, and in warm weather especially, begins to speedily to decompose, is enough to suggest the eminent propriety of frequent changes, and washings and airings often. Sick lungs, liver or kidneys call upon the skin to do their work for them. The skin must, therefore, be kept in good condition to do the work of three organs as well as its own, and, being so ready, may save a threatened life. The skin may be trained to adapt itself to sudden and frequent changes. It has the same capacity for adapting itself to circumstances that the eye has. It will shrink and give off little heat through its blood vessels and its sweat glands when exposed to cold, and will prevent a large radiating surface and much moisture when exposed to heat. A judicious training will enable the skin to adapt itself to sudden changes with safety.—Lecture by Dr. Sheldon.



don an illegible scrawl on the ground of speed? Many of our enthusiastic worshippers at the shrine of "movement" would do well to note the fact that celerity of action, whether of mind, body or limbs, is a natural and inherited gift, and that a person constitutionally slow of mind or motion cannot vie with one who is constitutionally quick, nor can any amount of training avail to bring equality, for training advances him who is already quick in the same degree that it does he that is slow.

Celerity of mind is attended with exactly a corresponding degree of celerity of physical action, hence a slow person can no more write rapidly than he could run or think rapidly.

It follows, then, as a fact that movement in writing is relative. Drill may help a slow pupil to move faster, as it does the quick one, but the slow one remains relatively slow, hence the absurdity of teachers setting a numerical standard of motion, that is, a given number of strokes per minute for a miscellaneous class of pupils. It is true he

extreme advocates of movement are being run out of the true race on a hobby. Movement must follow not precede form. Action of fingers must follow action of mind. By this we do not mean that a pupil is to go through the whole process of unlearning form before practicing movement, but that forms are to be studied and letters analyzed and some ideal established in the mind of the pupil before he is pushed to an extreme of speed. If it is to be better form and less speed, or better speed and less form, we choose the former.

### Editorial Comment.

OUR WINNED messenger on the accompanying page bears THE JOURNAL's best wishes of Joy, Peace, Prosperity to each individual member of its big household. And it seems entirely apropos that a flourish messenger should convey greetings to a flourishing constituency.

It was a very rash undertaking—soud

illustrations. The Penman seems to be illustrating due prosperity and to be enjoying itself generally. Editor Scarborough continues to make things interesting in *Ginkell's Magazine*. Editor Scarborough does not propose to have any dyspeptic correspondents treading on his toes, as may be seen by reference to his last number. These dyspeptic correspondents, by the way, have a most unenviable manner of bobbing up when least expected, and they are the hardest persons in the world to sit down on, ride communication elsewhere in this issue.

THE KING CLUB comes this month from C. A. French, of Boston, and numbers forty-four subscribers. Mr. French is one of THE JOURNAL's most appreciative friends, a month rarely passing without his contributing a number of new subscribers to its lists. That is the kind of friends upon which good papers are built. W. C. Ishell, Terre Haute, Ind., leads the Queen Club, numbering thirty-six, with W. S. Chamberlain, Wilkesbarre, Pa., only a nose behind

claims were true. We are very sorry to be compelled to show up R. B. Pickens in the unenviable light of a forger and a fraud. The facts, however, seem to warrant it, and our duty to our readers and to the profession justifies this strong language, as applied to one who seeks to impose on them in this gross manner. If the young man has anything to say in his defence we will give him the opportunity.

### Pen and Paper.

Various Traits of the Human Character Revealed by Handwriting.

Handwriting is as much an expression of character as the face. The cut, the color and the arrangement of the dress indicate the position, taste and inclination of the wearer; the tone of voice, the pronunciation and the thought expressed in speech is a complete index to the individual who holds your attention, and not less certainly is the color of ink used, the shape and quality of paper and the fashioning of characters in a written communication tell the story of the personality of the scribe.

To be sure, we are governed or fashioned in each by certain arbitrary rules peculiar to the time and place, but it is in the adaptation of these mandates that the individual crops out.

At one time or dress was complete without a trail, and it was in its management that a woman's grace or awkwardness was apparent.

It was the individual surviving under barbarian domination that led a certain young man to be spoken of lately as "a sensible, respectable dund."

The soft tones and smooth, grammatical sentences of educated persons are noticeable even when marred by the drawing tones aesthetic culture gives or the twang the Yankee atmosphere imparts.

There does an unobtrusive color of ink, heavy, plain paper and neatness of the text indicate the holy or gentleman, notwithstanding the style of handwriting in vogue.

Fifty years ago the very delicate, very regular, very slanting characters of the Italian style of handwriting was in use. This, while lacking in character, possessed the one recommendation of utility.

Then came in the English style, very square, very imposing, stately as Britannia herself, but wholly inflexible.

At this time we have in use generally a happy combination of both, and perhaps at no former time has more importance been attached to better writing than at present.

Business men consider it a most essential dignity to maintain, and their handsomely engraved letter-heads and carefully dictated and neat type-written mail are carefully considered indications of their business standing.

It was formerly believed that illegibility and haste indicated capriciousness and promptness; but, while they do not entirely abandon money saving and time saving, they now consider beauty saving as well.

In letter writing it is demonstrated that it is practicable to combine usefulness and legibility.

Loss of leisure can have no excuse for such an omission, which in these would be at once unadvisable and discourteous.

They are aided in this work by the perfect pens, perfect paper and perfect ink of the day.

Steel pens are most generally used in preference to the more capricious and ones, at one time considered indispensable. The variety and excellence of paper is unlimited for ladies' use, but the heavy, cream-lined, moderate sized sheet, unruled, is considered the most elegant taste.

The address may be prominently enclosed in the sheet, or, written in the street and number, or, if suburban, the name, as "Rosebud Villa," in plain, handsome envelope. We learn that Mrs. Cleveland uses stationery adorned with her monogram in herable fashion, and the motto, "Where bees are there is honey," and perhaps this will lead to innovations.

The use of self-sealing, recently introduced, met with a hearty reception at first, but lately we see but little of its use. The convenient self-sealing envelopes, for which wax seals are superfluous, are too neat and expedient to be immediately superseded.

*Happy New Year to  
that genuine radiator of light and  
knowledge over the pen and paper world!  
May it bring the bright smiles  
of many New Years to come and be  
quite to us such regains as of old.  
Fraternally,  
Fielding Schofield.  
Quincy, Illinois.  
Die with us.*

Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by Fielding Schofield, Quincy, Ill.

may produce an apparent equality in the practice of holding back the fast and spurring the slow to a common medium, but in this the one suffers from contraction and the other from extension. Again, many pupils from circumstances beyond their control, have but a brief period of schooling, insufficient to acquire both legibility and speed. In our business colleges, where most of the pupils have already enjoyed the advantages of a common school, and often high school education, and who now have the assistance of skilled professional teachers of writing, it becomes proper that special, and sometimes exclusive, attention be given to movement, but it should be borne in mind that the vast majority of those who learn to write do so in the public schools of rural towns, where the employment of a strictly professional teacher of writing is utterly out of the question, and whose occupation calls for a very limited practice in writing, to such legibility is of paramount importance. We have ever been an earnest advocate of free movement in writing, and shall ever continue to be such, but in view of the fact that it is chiefly to the specialist in writing, either as a clerk, accountant or correspondent, in the regularity of business, who requires to write with extreme rapidity, while to the vast majority of writers speed is of very little consideration compared with legibility, we repeat, first legibility, then speed.

We can but believe that many of the

ing penmanship opinion on penmanship superiority, and candor compels us to say that it wasn't successful. So many persons who received our summons begged to be excused (mostly on grounds of delicacy) that we feel constrained to extend the indulgence to the few who were moved to answer.

When the Greek allies had scattered and destroyed the Greek Peninsula in the battle of Salamis, all Athens put on the garb of jubilation and came out to erect the proud victors. In order to bestow the glory in due proportion upon the various Greek commanders, each of them was requested to make a list of those who took part in the fighting, giving the names precedence according to respective merits. Brave men and true, each list-maker put his own name at the head, excepting Themistocles, whose name was second on all the lists save his own. That, however, was several years ago, and has nothing at all to do with the case in point, except to illustrate the perils of list making.

THE OFFICE of The Office and True Journal for \$1 a year is confined to new subscribers. Renewals cannot be received on that basis.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of The Western Penman is the best we have seen in a long time. It is extremely creditable in point of

with thirty-four. Each of these gentlemen knows a good thing when he sees it, and has enough consideration for his friends to let them into the secret. H. C. Spencer, of the Specerian Business College, Washington, D. C., sends a club of thirty subscribers, and J. W. Wellon, Grand Rapids, Mich., twenty-five. Clubs of seventeen come from E. L. Burnett, Stowell's B. & S. Business College, Providence, R. I., and James W. Yercus, La Grange, N. C. C. F. Elliott, Streator, Ill., sends fourteen subscriptions; J. B. Moore, N. W. Business College, St. Louis, Mo., thirteen. Jacob Buss, Aurora, Ill., ten; E. E. Roundshub, Topeka, Kan., Business College, nine, with various clubs of eight and less.

IN ITS ISSUE of November last, on page 159, THE JOURNAL printed a bird flourish purporting to have been executed by R. B. Pickens, of Mooreville, Tenn. The copy was received from Mr. Pickens' himself. After the flourish had been put in print we received a letter from Mr. C. N. Crandle, Dixon, Ill., claiming the authorship of the production in question, and alleging that it had been stolen by Mr. Pickens from his scrap-book, and palmed off for his own work. Mr. Crandle has had an opportunity to examine the original from which the cut was made and positively identifies it as his own work. Before seeing the original, however, he described the copy in such a way as to satisfy us entirely that his

## Quantity—Quality.

## A Vigorous Onslaught on the Practice of "Speed Writing."

BY MARCUS H. FOX.

A word or two in reference to a general misapprehension existing amongst our self-styled professors of penmanship, concerning the rate of speed and the necessary amount of strokes or letters to be made per minute, I think will not be amiss.

teaching of speed in penmanship is evident, as that is not the goal to be attained, but perfection.

It may be argued that perfection is the most difficult and the least attainable, as results have shown. Nevertheless, if perfection be so difficult to attain, let it at least be the goal *towards* which we should aim. Then if the sought-for result be attained, so much the greater will be our satisfaction in having accomplished that for which we strive. If perfection in form and move-

be understood that I am in favor of a legitimate or limited use of speed, a speed which has for its object the attainment of good movement and steadiness of stroke; but not a speed which has for its object quantity.

Speed in penmanship should be regulated accordingly, *i. e.*, limited to a certain pace suited to the person writing, as the rate of speed must necessarily differ with different individuals. The powers of endurance in individuals are greater or lesser in their re-

## Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY H. W. KIBBE.

4.

At this point in the course we will give a few lessons in rapid writing, practical for business purposes, and commence in this number with a lesson on movement.

The first hand is in the act of starting an inverted oval exercise, and the second one has completed the left curve to the top. Notice that the position of the fingers and hand is the same in the second as in the first drawing, and that the line has been made by pushing the arm forward and out of the sleeve, sliding on the nails and sides of the third and fourth fingers folded under the hand. The right curve or downward stroke to complete the oval is made by drawing the arm back into the sleeve, not allowing the slightest movement in the joints of the thumb and fingers, and being sure that the sleeve does not slide on the table. This is the forearm movement and the movement with which all these exercises were made. It stems and loops a slight movement of the thumb and finger joints may be used at the same time that the arm is being pushed forward or drawn back into the sleeve, which is the combined movement. This movement of the fingers must not retard the free movement of the arm.

Make the exercises on unruled paper, using no guide excepting the edge of a blotter on which the hand slides. The reason for asking you to write without lines is that nothing may take the attention from the movement. These instructions you will understand are for learners. When the movement is mastered then all exercises should be made to a baseline and great care should be taken to follow it. In making the connecting line to a *w* usually lift the pen from the paper about half a space from the top. Give each of these exercises the practice you can between this and the next lesson. Do not slight one of them. They are all worthy of your attention.

## Lessons on Movement Exercises.

BY E. K. ISAACS.

11.

In the last lesson I gave a series of light oval exercises. This lesson is devoted to shaded exercises. Each of these two kinds of exercises is valuable to the learner, the light to develop an easy, delicate touch, the shaded to develop strength and confidence. The learner must not get tired of these exercises, for they are the mainstays of good business penmanship. The arrows indicate the direction of the motion. These exercises should be practiced with a rapid, vigorous muscular movement. From 120 to 200 ovals per minute is the proper speed.

## The Office.

Our neighbor, *The Office*, went beyond its day and generation, has become the official exponent of Mr. Sprague's universal language, yekop "Volapuk," designed to afford ready and philosophic means of communication between educated people of all nations. A "Hand Book of Volapuk" has just come from *The Office* press. It is a neat volume of 128 pages, written for the meaning and uses of the new language, with a grammatical exposition of its structure. The price of the work is \$1. *The Office* stays right up to high water mark, and we are more than pleased to note the abundant evidences of its prosperity. The price of the paper is \$1 per copy, and in connection with the publishers we are able to offer for a limited time to every new subscriber to *THE JOURNAL*, both *The Office* and *THE JOURNAL* one year for the subscription price to either publication—\$1, or to any one renewing their subscription and remitting \$1.50 we will include *The Office* for one year.

This is worth your consideration.

Movement Exercises.—Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by H. W. Kibbe, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson.

The question before us, which to my mind seems to be one of great importance, especially to pupils, involves a grave and significant fact, that in penmanship only, such great stress seems to be placed on the term quantity.

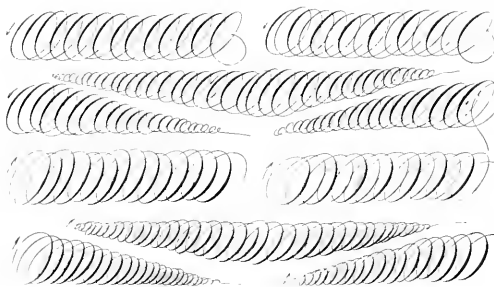
The "Professor" proceeds in his course of instruction to impart to his pupils the necessary importance of *movement*, by dashing off from his skilled and practiced pen a lot of strokes, letters or combinations with a surprising degree of grace and ease, to the amazement of his novices.

ment combined, be so difficult to attain, why sacrifice form by advocating speed to attain movement?

Grace, delicacy and harmony, so indescribable, and yet so manifest. Are these three sterling qualities compatible and in unison with the speed method?

A few comparisons to show the propitiousness of the speed advocacy I believe will strengthen my argument. Imagine a Meisner turning out so many yards of canvas in so many minutes; an engraver endeavoring to make so many lines or stip-

spective actions, and a strain to be placed on any of the powers must be regulated according to the endurance of the powers to be used. But does the professor who places a copy before his pupils and requires a certain rate of speed for their execution, look or know who his pupils are? The pupil may be a grown man, a young lady, a boy, or even a child, is it not ridiculous to ask the same rate of speed from all? Shouldn't the professor make allowances as to whom he has for a pupil and whether the pupil be experienced or still a novice?



Movement Exercises.—Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by E. K. Isaacs, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson.

The copies being completed, he ("Professor") next orders his pupils to practice with the admonition that 60, 70, 80, 100 or 200 per minute are necessary, for, should he fail to grind out the required number of strokes in the allotted time, he fails in attaining the required result in that lesson, because he was told to turn out so many strokes in so many minutes.

Note the inconsistency in this method of teaching, for, what is the pupil practicing to attain? Is it a high rate of locomotive speed to attain quantity, or is it to attain a high degree of perfection in quality, irrespective of speed, which as a factor in execution cannot be governed with any regularity, as speed in writing is an unknown and indeterminate quantity depending mainly on the person writing; whereas, *quality* in writing is a known quantity, that being perfection. Therefore the absurdity of the

ples per minute; the creaken artist trying to cover with his stump so much paper per minute; the designer originating so many ideas per minute; or a Longfellow so many feet of verse per minute. Do any of the above-named vocations derive any of their beauty through speed? If not, why place such great stress in requiring a certain quantity of work to be executed in a certain length of time, when quantity is not the result sought.

Throughout this discussion I have used the term speed for quantity, speed being the main factor in producing quantity; and the term perfection for quality, perfection being the highest degree of quality attainable. I wish not to be misunderstood as advocating the finger movement, as the constant practice of the same is bound to result in a slow, cramped and drawn line made of calligraphy; but, I do wish it to

The absurdity in the lessons illustrated by photo-engraved copies with printed instructions as taught by some of our professors through the different penmanship journals, is clearly at its height, when they ask the readers to practice the lesson illustrated, and to use a certain rate of speed prescribed by the professor in his printed instructions. The professor seems to forget or to disregard the fact that his illustrated lesson comes before thousands of people both young and old, experienced and inexperienced, and some more or less his peers with the pen. Can any teacher whose sanity is unquestionable ask the same rate of speed from the thousands of different persons who have more or less muscular development, more or less endurance, more or less experience, or more or less aptness? Would it not be better for the professor to place before his pupils his best copies, and ask from his pupils their best work irrespective of quantity?

## A Discovery.

The dear little ladie! his tiny hands  
Were clasped and red with cold,  
But they tightly clasped a piece of lace  
Almost too deep to hold.

Far down in the depths of its crystal heart  
A tiny flaw was seen,  
Where shimmering colors started up,  
Scarlet, and gold, and green.

How his blue eyes shone, and his eager face  
With joy was all aglow!  
"Oh, mamma!" he cried, "just see! I've found  
A piece of frozen rainbow."  
—Elizabeth M. Hooley, in *Christmas Wreath*.

## In Reference to Handwriting.

The questioning of experts on handwriting by lawyers was one of the interesting incidents in the Circuit Court one day this week. Some of the questions asked and answered were: "Whether a man's writing is a reflex of his nervous condition?" "Whether a drunken man writes his signature different than when sober?" "Whether it makes a difference if the writer has an overcoat on?" One of the witnesses said that a man's signature had a certain expression, and like a man's face could be recognized whether drunk or sober, and that a man's face is not judged by any single feature, his nose or the color of his eyes, but is taken as a whole.—*Kingston, N. Y., Daily Freeman*.

## Complimentary Closing.

## Interesting Statistics of the Forms of Ending Letters.

I examined three hundred of my old letters, a hundred and fifty purely business letters, and an equal number of a miscellaneous nature from friends and acquaintances, none from relatives, and all from different persons. Here are the statistics:

	Yours Truly.....	100	24
Very Truly Yours	17	12	
Yours Very Truly	10	10	
Yours .....	5	19	
Very Respectfully	11	3	
Yours, etc .....	3	10	
Yours Respectfully	10	2	
Very Truly .....	8	2	
Respectfully .....	8	2	
Sincerely Yours	1	7	
Yours Sincerely	1	7	
Your Friend .....	0	6	
Respectfully Yours	3	2	
Very Sincerely Yours	2	2	
Truly Yours	2	2	
Sincerely	1	3	
Yours Faithfully	0	3	
In Haste.....	0	3	
Hastily.....	0	2	
Truly .....	0	2	
Yours Fraturnally	0	2	
Yours Cordially .....	0	2	
Very Sincerely .....	0	2	
With Sincere Regard .....	0	2	
Your Obedient Servant .....	2	0	
Yours Most Respectfully	1	1	
Very Respectfully Yours	1	1	
At Your Service .....	1	0	
And Oblige .....	1	0	
Very Truly Always .....	1	0	
Yours Very Respectfully .....	1	0	
Yours as Ever .....	0	1	
Yours Ever .....	0	1	
Fraturnally .....	0	1	
Fraturnally Yours	0	1	
Yours Most Truly	0	1	
Truly, etc .....	0	1	
Most Truly .....	0	1	
Most Truly Yours	0	1	

One notable feature of this table is the scarcity of the signatures so well-nigh universal a century ago, such as "Your Obedient Servant," of which I found but two instances in three hundred letters. "Your Humble Servant" seems to have departed this life. Can this be due to the distant Americans have for even the semblance of servility?

"Yours Truly," trite, commonplace, as devoid of meaning as two words can be, yet holds the lead in favor, to an extent not to be wondered at in business letters, but something surprising in letters of friendship. "Very Respectfully" and "Yours Respectfully" are suitable when the person to receive the letter is much older than the sender or by reason of his position deserves some marked expression of deference, but the phrases are too often used without regard to their significance.

"Yours, etc.," seems a half-hearted, half sort of signature, a zig-zag line would mean as much and be easier to make. It has not even the slight merit of "In Haste" or "Hastily," which at least serve as an apol-

ogy for bad writing. As far as simplicity goes, "Yours" is infinitely preferable, and, indeed, is the best way to say something without meaning anything—best because the shorter the useless formula the better.—*Robert Lucie in The Writer*.

## Mistakes at the Post Office.

## Curious Supercriptions—Absent-Mindedness and Carelessness.

"It would probably astonish you," remarked a clerk in the granite building on Devonshire Street, to a reporter, "to see the large number and kind of mistakes made by the public when doing business with the post office. Every evening letters misdirected or without postage stamps at-

ing the day stopped. It could not be done, I told her, because the mail for the place she mentioned had closed and was gone. It seems that she had recently married, without her parents' knowledge, and during the absence of her husband from town on business had written him a letter, and also one to her paternal parent. She placed them in envelopes, sealed and posted them. The same day, some hours after, she thought that she had placed her husband's letter in her father's envelope, and vice versa; hence the tears. It is not an unusual thing for a man to throw in a check book or some valuable papers with his letters, and does not discover his loss for some time. It is interesting to observe the perplexed and anxious look upon his face as he makes in-

It is hard to tell whether or not they will be a success. If they contain money or anything valuable they can be easily opened at the sides by a dishonest clerk and the contents extracted without apparently injuring the cover. The only advantage they have over a postal card is the contents are not known to everybody who handles them."

"How is the special delivery business at this office in number of letters delivered?" was propounded by the reporter.

"Since the introduction of that system it has shown a steady falling off, but it will probably boom up on October 1st next, when all kinds of matter, if the usual stamp is affixed, will come under the rule. At present only first-class mail matter is delivered by special delivery."

## THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

*The copy for this cut was written with the compound movement by*

*H. Spencer*  
Washington, D.C.

*Chicago, Nov. 1, 1887.*  
*This cut was photo-engraved from writing executed with a combined movement by*

*J. M. Cox*  
*This cut is photo-engraved from writing executed with the combined movement by*  
*Albany, N. Y.*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

tached are thrown through the orifices in the panels. It seems that when some persons enters the post office they are bewildered, and send a partial eclipse of their wits, and do things that they would not do in other places. Letters innumerable, from some of the largest business houses in this city, are received here without the necessary postage affixed. This shows the mistake is to be attributed to carelessness, not to ignorance."

"What is done with such letters?" queried the reporter.

"The senders, if their card is printed or written on the letters, are notified, otherwise the matter is sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of there."

"I have no doubt you witness many incidents humorous as well as pathetic, do you not?" observed the reporter.

"Yes, the post office is a great place to study human nature; you come in contact with all sorts of characters. Only the other evening a young woman, crying piteously, approached the window, and, in answer to an interrogatory as to the nature of her business, replied that she would like to have two letters that she had posted dur-

quires for his lost property, and the relieved and pleased expression that succeeds it as he gains possession of the lost article."

"Then," resumed the speaker, after a short pause, "there are some persons who neatly and firmly place a stamp upon a letter and then throw it in, utterly devoid of direction. The great army of phonetic spellers come to the front and create havoc with such names as Philadelphia, Jamaica Plain, etc., and make of the post-office Indian names something terrible and hardly recognizable. Fertile ingenuity has a great field to operate upon when superscribing the address. Some directions are gotten up in the form of rebuses and enigmas. Milk Street is sometimes called street of the heated fluid, while Cross, Temple, Franklin and other streets are easily represented."

"How does the new envelope, the flap-covered postal card, or whatever it is seem to take with the public," asked the reporter.

"It is too early yet to say whether they will be successful or not. The majority of the uses of this latest bid show a lamentable ignorance in folding it. They are folded in shapes never designed by the inventor.

The reporter was shown a collection of curious addresses copied by this clerk into a book. Some were very remarkable. One was addressed like the following:

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED.

RETTED, 25c., SOLID, 50c.

Dover Street, Boston, Mass.

This letter was delivered to a shoemaker on Dover Street who had over his shop door a sign with the above legend upon it.

—The great pyramid has 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall of China 6,250,000,000 cubic feet. An engine or its Seward's party there some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

—The public land is not all gone yet. There are still 9,000,000 acres in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 11,000,000 in Utah, 20,000,000 in Washington, and millions of acres in other States and Territories, while Alaska has fertile fields that have hardly been touched.







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12c. FOLDERS and Directions, any color, 5c.

AUTOMATIC PENS, Nos. 4 to 5, etc. each, 5c.

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Two Pens, 3 Alphabets, 5 Lines and Instructions for 2c. Stamp taken for amounts less than 2c.

If not satisfactory, return work, and money will be refunded.

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**Do You Write Cards?**

Every person who writes cards has found more or less trouble in getting the same straight, no matter how good a writer he may be. A method has been discovered which you can follow and instantly remove the line without the use of the slightest touch of the pen, and can be performed in an instant. Price, 25c. No cash pen. Circulars free. 6-12

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**YOUR NAME WRITTEN**

PROF. G. W. DIX

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4-12 W. Winfield, Kan.

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N. Y., as Second-Class Matter.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.  
B. T. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1888.

VOL. XII.—No. 2.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by DANIEL T. AMES, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

### Representative Penmen of America.

E. M. HUNTINGER.

BY A. H. HISSMAN.

There are few men who have risen to so high a position in the ranks of commercial teachers and won so completely the general esteem of the members of his profession as the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. M. Hunt-inger, of Packard's College, New York.

Mr. Huntinger was born at Valley View, Schuylkill County, Pa., in 1855. His father, a contractor and builder, a man of good judgment and sterling integrity, did much to shape the character of his son through wise counsel and prudent manage-ment. Early in young Huntinger's boy-hood an imaginary spring up between father and son, and to-day it is to Mr. Huntinger a source of infinite satisfaction that through love, honor and obedience he had never re-ceived from his father a harsh word.

Lessons of industry, thrift and independ-ence were early taught, and the first finan-cial transaction occurred through being a good boy and receiving a penny for taking a pill. Around this nucleus of capital pen-nies from grandparents and relatives gath-ered till ten dollars was realized. This the father bestowed, giving a note with interest, which accumulated with other savings to an amount sufficient at the age of sixteen to pay for a quarter's schooling at a private seminary.

At about this time an incident occurred in the life of the young man which is worth relating. Early one stormy April morning his father sent him eight miles distant to collect a bad debt, saying, "I wish you to go to Mr. G. and collect the \$42 he has owed me for three years, as I have just learned that he has collected a considerable sum." On arriving at the man's house he claimed to have no money, but young Hunt-inger assured him that he had come to stay till the bill was collected. This was at ten o'clock in the morning. At noon the request was repeated, and again at 3 P. M.; still the man professed to have no cash. At 4.30 the request was again made, when the man yielded and paid the debt. So delighted was the youth that he ran nearly all the way home to his father, who was overjoyed with pride at his son's victory.

After the usual public school training, the young man, at the age of eighteen, attended the Sheppensburg Normal School and after-wards taught three terms in public schools. In 1876 he entered Hinnen's Business Col-lege, taking a special course, assisting at the same time in teaching arithmetic. In 1877 he engaged with Mr. Warner to teach in the Providence Bryant and Stratton College, where he remained till the summer of 1884, when he accepted a position in Packard's New York College.

Mr. Huntinger is of a retiring disposition, yet cordial and true in his relations with all men. He is a great reader of practical books, a constant student, and in hours of leisure finds recreation and enjoyment in designing and shaping beautiful forms with the pen. As a teacher he is admired by his students, and so thorough in the details of his work that he often spends from twelve to fifteen hours per day in the interests of his pupils and employer. It is but just to

say that his services and devotion are gener-ously recognized by Mr. Packard.

At the age of twenty-four he married a young lady of literary tastes, and their life at home and among friends is one con-stantly aiming at mutual improvement.

Mr. Huntinger is a member of Astor Lodge, No. 603, Free and Accepted Masons; also belongs to the Ancient Accepted Scot-tish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, having re-

### The Copybook Question.

A Writing Teacher and Author Criticizes the System.

VIEWS OF CHARLES H. PRICE.

As innate desire to deal justly and love of mercy prompts me to a second considera-tion.

A copybook is a book in which copies

of the hands of competent teachers, it cannot be used to advantage, what is to be said when in the hands of incompetent ones?

There are no provisions and no induc-ments for bettering the condition of the would-be teacher, and the mere complaint of his inefficiency has failed to convert him.

A bare copy is almost worthless. An un-graded copy is worthless. A miscellaneous copy, coupled with poor instruction, is a disgrace to civilization. While the systems imply some evidence of an order of sim-plicity for lower grades, there is nothing to show any application of movement to form for the more advanced, except, perhaps, a few movement exercises, improperly graded, and with no suggestions as to their application. The presumption that the copies as they appear can be taught with any well-digested method, or executed by any pupil with the proper movement, with-out having that movement scientifically de-veloped—is simply preposterous.

A copybook is a necessary evil, and must abide its growth and decay.

My objections do not extend to written or printed copies, properly graded and ac-companied with oral or printed instructions; nor can there be the least objection offered to a system of penmanship which covers the ground both as to matter and method.

The debatable point is simply with the book of copies, with no instruction and no provision for any.

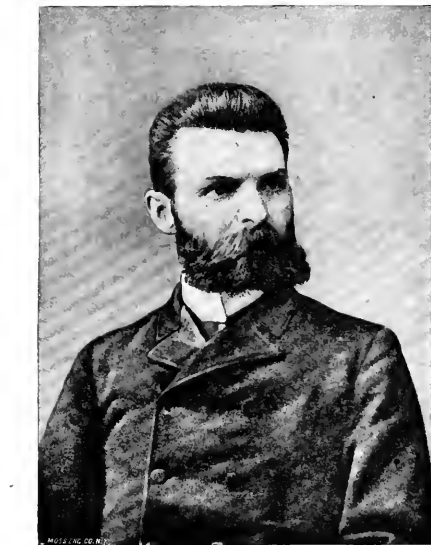
The question is not what shall we do with-out the copybook, but what shall we do with it to render it more effective under adverse circumstances.

My objection to it in its literal sense is not greater than that for the taper or candle when it is possible to be in possession of gas or electric light. What the copybook has done and is doing in the ab-sence of a more potent influence is no argu-ment against an improvement which is con-ceded beyond a peradventure by capable and competent connoisseurs. No objection can be offered against the "talkshop" or candle when nothing better is at hand. Yet there is room for censure in their use when other and better means are within easy grasp.

I have no desire to do without the copy-book, if it assumes a shape which will give increased interest and results. I simply deny its efficacy in practical results with its present status, and were I compelled to use it without any adulteration I would seek some other field of labor.

I don't want any one to attempt to teach writing without some system both as to forms employed and methods used; and I know I voice the professional intelligence of our hand when I say that an engraved copy in the hands of the average learner with no oral or printed instructions cannot do more than the records already show. Is this enough? If not, what must be done? Improvement in the copies will not effect it. Let us accept the situation as it exists, where advancement is necessary and re-quired.

While the average teacher of writing might have some hope of success with well-defined methods at his command, he is plunging madly on and trusting to luck when he is simply provided with a copybook perfect to appreciate, with no assistance to



E. M. HUNTINGER.

ceived the various grades in the Lodge of Perfection, the Council Princes of Jerusa-lem, the Chapter of Rose Croix and the Con-sistency of New York City. Having known my subject intimately for over twelve years, it gives me pleasure to note the progress and standing of so worthy a member of our pro-fession.

"When I was private secretary to Horace Greeley," said Daniel Frohman, "I at first had much trouble to make out his chiro-graphy. One day I ran across a sentence that was an extraordinary puzzle and I went to my chief for an explanation. Greeley looked at the sentence for a mo-ment through his glasses and then said, handing me back the copy: 'When I wrote that, young man, God and I knew what I meant; now, I'm afraid, only God knows.'"

This is a good time to put in your fine work for THE JOURNAL. Try your hand this month.

are written or printed for learners to imi-tate.

According to this definition a copybook, in its literal signification, does not imply a system of penmanship, while a system of penmanship not only implies written or printed copies, but instruction, which, properly applied, will lead to approximate re-sults.

The difference in name however has made no difference in the subject matter, and so the consideration of copybooks will include as a rule the systems of penman-ship.

The latest and best systems and series of copybooks almost totally ignore any printed instructions and make no attempt whatever toward providing even an ab-solutely necessary for the would-be teacher.

The bone of contention is that the copy-book is not what it can be or should be, must the exigencies of the case, and if, in

insure encouragement in the development of a growth, which, under favorable conditions, is as sure as it is scientific.

It cannot be denied that the methods in the shape of printed analysis has proven practically worthless and been discarded. As a substitute there is to be found a "writing staff"—containing the principles, small and capital letters—giving bright and word of letters with an arrangement supposed to be in an order of simplicity, but the various reputed authors are so at variance that the question of authority is somewhat puzzling.

To the average person a copy is the essence of all that is necessary. A copy is the simplest showing of a result, and a result without an exposition of the means and methods leading to its development is practically worthless. A poor writer—which is equivalent to the average teacher—is incapable of formulating a plan worthy a name, and so seeks through the mode of sight only to reach a result which requires additional sense and senses. Our best arithmetics not only contain results in the shape of answers, but by means and methods supply sufficient material to meet the growing demands of the pupil. Yet with all the teacher, the true teacher, the enthusiastic teacher is regarded as an additional necessity to work any revolution. With all the available support in author and teacher you will find numberless children from twelve and fifteen years of age who cannot write with accuracy problems in *Four Division*. Why then, should there be any expression of wonder when writing is not developed with both method and means almost entirely removed.

Who is better capable of providing the methods through which the authors themselves?

Of course, the teacher must be the means through which the methods are made effective. The publishers must be on the *qui vive*, and our honorable and noble bodies who serve the public so faithfully and gratuitously must not neglect in duty if a noble analysis is ever satisfied.

Another Writing Teacher and Author  
Takes up the Gudge of Defense.

VIEWES OF LYMAN D. SMITH,  
Author of Appleton's Standard System of Penmanship

There is no hook in the public school system, arithmetic—when it is excluded from the list of school supplies, would cause greater detriment to the children than the exclusion of properly arranged copybooks.

No other text books have had more thought, experience, and growth in their construction. The teacher must be the means through which they will continue to hold the field so long as graceful forms in writing continue to please the eye and cultivate the taste. Beautiful copies educate the eye of the pupil, helping him to form correct ideals of the letters. They are silent monitors, and the work of the best penmen to hundreds of thousands of pupils in our public schools, and by their use in at least every school in the land have revolutionized writing, giving to American penmanship a truly characteristic style.

The means and methods for securing satisfactory results, have been and are of appreciable value, as the handwriting of thousands and tens of thousands of pupils graduating from our public schools every year will testify. Improvement in means and methods is as constantly going on in penmanship as in other branches. The same truly intelligent teachers that are sent out country, with the educational facilities that they enjoy, are not the men and women to adhere to dead forms of teaching, or any forms that do not produce adequate results. As a professional teacher, the average teacher, have found my best coadjutors among the average teachers, whose efforts depend the application and carrying out of the weekly lessons.

While writing, undoubtedly, is not so well taught as it should be and will be by the average teacher in the future, these faithful workers are not as badly qualified incompetent to the task of teaching writing. It has never been required of them to be professionals, but they are able to write and have the ability to teach their pupils in

this branch. It must be admitted that many indifferent writers are excellent *teachers* of writing. They have a high ideal of the work, they inspire their pupils with earnestness in their practice, and they reap corresponding results. If unable to make beautiful forms themselves, they have definite knowledge of the forms and of the necessary movements, etc., and can teach where they cannot execute.

It has been my pleasure to meet many indifferent writers—among school teachers—who could get their pupils to excel their *instructors* in producing beautiful, graceful writing. The enthusiastic teacher is bound to succeed with writing, as with everything else. So much to the credit of our teachers.

Since copybooks combine models, instruction and application, they furnish better assistance to pupils, outside of a teacher, than any other text books. It would be possible for any boy or girl of ordinary capacity, outside of any school, with modern copybooks to practice in, to become good writers.

The question reduces itself to one of *cost*, that is, has it been suited to the schoolroom of to-day? That which produces the best results with the least expenditure of time and effort is the desideratum.

Any system of penmanship that does not provide for and insist upon movement exercises, is not up with advanced thought and practice. Movement should be the fundamental principle. Systematized "Movement Drills" should figure largely in every

conditions, where writing is only incidentally taught along with their other studies.

The success of writing in our public schools must depend mainly upon the use of copybooks under the instruction of the average teacher.

I believe that qualification in writing should be an essential with qualification in other branches. Not that every teacher should be an expert penman, but that they should understand the underlying principles of form and movement which constitute the science of penmanship. Their best allies in teaching will be the best copybooks; and these last will still guide the great multitude of pupils to the attainment of a good handwriting.

Harford, Conn., January, 1888.

#### Mrs. Cleveland's Handwriting.

It is a rule, rarely if ever broken in any of the departments and bureaus of the Government at Washington as well as in the Executive Mansion, that all letters received which do not in themselves violate the rules of courtesy shall be answered in some way, and even when no knowledge of fact that they were received.

Mrs. Cleveland, on whom no official obligations rest, voluntarily follows this rule of replying to all letters she receives so far as is possible. She is very prompt, too, in writing her answers to letters whenever practicable, and has remarkable facility in expressing herself in a few words, while seeming to say all that is necessary. Her

#### Quantity—Quality.

##### Speed-Writing Emphatically Defeated.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—As a teacher of practical writing, I feel it my duty to enter a vigorous protest against some of the ideas advanced in Mr. Fox's article in the January JOURNAL, and which were seconded by editorial comment in the same issue.

Mr. Fox ridicules the idea of teaching speed, and of giving the pupil a high standard of speed to go by in his practice, and, unfortunately, the editor of THE JOURNAL endorses this view, on the ground that some pupils are naturally slow while others are naturally quick.

Ordinary long-hand writing is at best a slow and laborious method of communicating or recording thought, and I cannot imagine any person so destitute of ambition and business tendencies as to regard the matter of speed in writing as being of little importance. In fact I am anxious to put myself on record as earnestly contradicting the editorial comment that "to the vast majority of writers speed of very little consideration compared with legibility." And, by the way, why this harping on "legibility"? Does not the very term, "teaching writing," imply legibility? And who ever heard of any one teaching illegible writing? This matter of "neatness" and "legibility" and "perfection," without regard to speed, embodies the old school room idea that the pupil must have something "nice" to show his parents and to exhibit

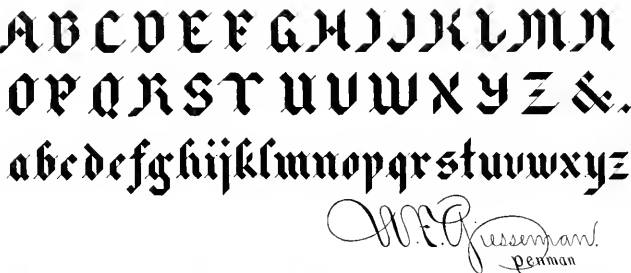


Photo-Engraved from Original Pen-Work Executed by W. F. Gleesman, Penman Capital Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa.

writing lesson. The Western professor is right in insisting upon movement drills—but all this is in the *legitimate province of the copybook*—and the properly arranged series contains books especially designed for this purpose.

It is just as "lawful and proper" to teach movement by the use of copybooks as by the "private slip" method. Ink and paper must be brought into use, and the paper in copybooks is just as good, usually better than loose sheets. There is no reason why movement should be dissociated from copybooks. Neither should it be dissociated from the regular, daily writing. Every lesson should be a training of the muscles with the study of form in practical work. First, the movement drill, then its application to regularly-spaced copies.

The average teacher, with progressive copybooks, can get excellent results, with good movement and practical penmanship. The professional teacher is of course more independent of copybooks; but professional teachers cannot be employed in sufficient numbers to cover the ground.

The professional teachers—those who teach adult pupils largely—should remember that there is a great difference between the conditions under which writing is taught in business colleges, with an hour or two hours for daily practice, and the conditions under which it is taught in public schools to much younger pupils, and with but one or two minutes practice per week. If the Western professor would discard copybooks from almost purely "writing classes," it is no argument to say that public-school pupils should be subjected to similar con-

ditions, while as stylish in appearance as that of this ultra-fashionable and non-affecting scrawlers, is still (unlike the ladies of that class) perfectly legible. She does not lay herself open to the charge a bright man recently preferred against the fashionable women whose writing no one can easily read, if at all, to wit, that "not knowing how to spell, they purposely write so that their failures in orthography cannot be readily detected."

#### Lines to the Pen.

BY MARY FAIRB FLOYD

Thou art mightier, 'tis well said,  
Than the conquering sword's keen blade,  
Piercing with thy pointed words  
All but Truth, which is the Lord's!  
Oh, Pen! The ace of force and wrong  
Graduals, and Thou art strong!  
Thou, championed in the eager fight  
Where Nike was the victor over Might!  
Play still—and yet seal—in the blow  
Which lays the tyrant, Error, low!

II

Thy triumphs, Pen, who shall portray  
Forgotten things of perished age  
Were kings and conquerors of the earth,  
Hadst thou not given thy second birth  
To deeds that men might not with age  
As well to thee? Fresh—in the blow  
Of mighty deeds, heroic Pen!  
Weak were the sword, and conquerors mourned,  
But for the glories thou hast wrought!  
Kew-Forest, Essex, 1887.

You will find our new premium schedule very interesting. We offer no shoddy, catch-penny premiums and guarantee goods to be what they are represented to be.

on the last day, etc. Who who profess to be practical teachers of practical writing should look beyond the school-room.

And right here let me ask: Where do we find illegible penmanship? In the school-room or outside the school-room? Who ever saw school-room writing that was not legible? If writing that is legible in the school room becomes illegible outside the school-room when applied to practical or business purposes, is there not a screw loose somewhere?

And now, why the absurdity of teaching speed? Why the absurdity of setting up a numerical standard of motion for the learner? The culture of the penman is as absurd because "some are naturally slow and some naturally quick," hence, as I understand it, the slow-pace should be allowed to go his own way, and the quick one may rip and tear on a 2-10 basis.

But, saying aside, while it is technically true that the penman is in a hurry, in my opinion this is too shallow a technicality on which to strand the grand element of speed and uniformity of motion in teaching writing. Swift and celerity of motion in writing is something that can be developed—*yes*, it is something that should be developed, and is not a teacher justified in giving certain standards of speed, such as in his judgment all can attain to? In class work this is done principally by counting, or by "beating time"—out in Nebraska they are said to use the fiddle.

In giving lessons through the penman's papers, we resort to the "numerical stand" by telling the learner to make a certain number of strokes per minute. But

Mr. Fox ridicules this idea, and says: "Would it not be better for the professor to place before his pupils his best efforts and ask from his pupils their best work irrespective of quantity?" Yes, it might be better "for the professor," but not for his pupils. This idea is the very embodiment of the old copybook idea of teaching writing—place before the pupil the best work of the engraver and then let the helpless pupil "root, hog, or die," his own way.

I am not very fond of ridiculing anybody's ideas, but I trust I may be pardoned for smiling at the following from Mr. Fox's article:

"A few comparisons to show the preposterousness of the speed advocacy I believe will strengthen my argument. Imagine a Meissonier turning out so many yards of canvas in so many minutes; an engraver endeavoring to make so many lines or stipules per minute; the crayon artist trying to

The teacher of writing who considers "perfection" as the result to be sought is almost without exception a poor stick of a teacher, as many of our prominent business college men will testify.

Perfection of form without regard to speed! Will the hundreds of teachers of practical writing who read THE JOURNAL let such doctrine as this pass unchallenged? Imagine the bookkeeper, with so much work to be done in a certain time; the bill clerk, who has to have his bill ready by the time the "caller" is talking; or the correspondent, with a stack of mail before him to be answered; or the student at school, with essays and grammar lessons, etc., to copy; or anybody who has business writing to do—and who has not? Imagine "perfection" without regard to speed as applied to their work. Don't let us draw on the artist, the engraver and the poet for advice and argument concerning business writing.

to conclude. Or suppose the fellow should conclude that he is naturally slow, and tell his girl by his side that it would be "preposterous" for anybody to expect them to keep steps, and then they would see-saw in Main street together without any numerical standard of motion!

I would fan say more in support of speed in teaching writing, but this article is long enough. I am thoroughly sincere in what I have said, and have tried to make this article as mild and as free from satire as the articles and doctrines attacked would permit.

Franklyn,  
E. K. ISAACS.

Valparaiso, Ind.

#### Comments.

We are at least pleased that between Mr. Fox and THE JOURNAL Brother Isaacs has been induced to present so good an article as is the foregoing to our readers. The chief criticism that we have to pronounce upon the

chief difference is that he writes and speaks particularly from the standpoint of a business college or professional teacher, who has to deal with advanced pupils. In our article we wrote from another standpoint, that of a public school or unprofessional writing teacher, who may have under his tuition pupils ranging from seven to twenty years of age, with advancement as varied as their ages, and where the teacher's time is so overlaid with the number and variety of regulations and duties growing out of the instruction of such a heterogeneous class of pupils as of necessity limit the time for instruction in writing to a few minutes once or twice per week.

To be more specific, suppose a teacher were to call upon Brother Isaacs and say: "I am conducting a line of the rural towns of this State, a public school, numbering fifty pupils, the youngest seven, the oldest twenty years of age. In the rudiments of reading and spelling I have ten pupils whose ages and attainments are so different as to admit of no classification, and therefore require individual instruction. I have among the more advanced pupils three reading three classes in writing, arithmetic, two in mental, three classes in geography, three classes in spelling, a class in algebra, two in history, three classes in English grammar," and several other studies which we will not mention. "I can only devote one-half hour two days in the week to writing. My school house is located in a farming district, the demand for the assistance of the boys and girls at home is such that the average period of their attendance at school is limited to four or six months per year, many not continuing beyond the age of fourteen. I find, also, that the majority have no purpose but to follow the avocation of their parents."

"What would you advise with reference to the instruction of writing? I have no specific training in the best professional methods of teaching writing or movement, and with only one hour per week at my disposal for instruction in this branch. Would you advise that I dispense with copybooks and give special attention to drill for arm movement, and have my pupils write on time?"

What says Brother Isaacs? Of course the teacher he might neglect, as we do most earnestly, the circumstances; but our statement is simply of the facts as they prevail with reference to a vast majority of the schools in the rural districts of this country in which the great preponderance of boys and girls are now receiving their early education in writing, as well as other brain studies.

Now, we say that here is a state of circumstances which, in our judgment, justifies precisely the expression made in our January issue, "that legibility is of paramount importance," and that to spend a large proportion of the time upon the movement exercises under the circumstances would be an injustice to the pupil and folly on the part of the teacher. First, because the time and circumstances forbid that such a movement with legibility can be mastered; and secondly, if mastered it would be of little or no use to the pupil, because as Bro. Isaacs and every professional teacher of writing in the United States must concede, in order to use practically the muscular movement there must be constant exercise of the muscles in practice. We are all aware how difficult after a long rest even by professionals it is to write at all freely upon the muscular movement, and how almost inevitably persons who are not in thorough exercise fall back to the finger movement.

We repeat that such are the facts. We would that the circumstances were such that every person who writes should require and use the combined forearm and finger movement. Were we speaking from Mr. Isaacs' standpoint, we should speak very much as he does.

We would say to the young men and women having the opportunity of attending a school, who now enter a business college or special school for writing: "You probably purpose to use the business college or professional calling in which you will require to use more or less extensively the pen. You should, therefore, spend a long time in the best possible facility for the execution of good, legible writing," and we would then show the student the difference between the "muscular" movement, and extend the special drill upon movement exercises to which we would say that here, where pupils are already familiar with correct form, movement should become of paramount importance, and with well classified pupils would spend more time in the correct form of writing than in the finger movement.

In conclusion, we have only to say that if our best friend, Bro. Isaacs, had been the editor of THE JOURNAL, he would have taken the same standpoint respecting the teaching and practice of writing, there is but little ground for a fight.

New York, Feb. 7, 1885.  
Mr. James Warren  
Bought of E. M. Huntsinger.  
Sums: Cash.

4 doz. Manis Eng. Lindstable Walls	\$30	120	
6 " Mead Smiths "	12	72	
3 " Colored "	15	46 50	
42 Fin. Eng. split Straw Bonnets	2 1/2	96 60	
17 Metropolitan Bonnets	1 1/2	26 50	
9 doz. Canton Braid Riding Walls	5	45	
2 " Colberg and Hair "	15 1/2	30 80	
10 Tulip Braid B. Bonnets	1 1/2	15	
16 Hair and Colberg Braid B. "	2 1/2	33 60	
36 Florence Braid Bonnets	1 1/2	54	
10 1/4 End "	6	6	
7 doz. Fine split Straw R. H.	50	140	6 1/2

Received Payment

E. M. Huntsinger

Photo-Engraved from Pen-Work Executed by E. M. Huntsinger, Packard's Business College, New York.

cover with his stomp so much paper per minute; the designer originating so many ideas per minute; or a Longfellow so many feet of verse per minute. Do any of the above-named vocations derive any of their shew-through speed? If not, why place such great stress in requiring a certain quantity of work to be executed in a certain length of time, when quantity is not the result sought?

Inasmuch as these comparisons are wholly foreign to the subject of writing, we might as well continue this table of argumetative comparisons and imagine an old woman telling so many yards per minute; or a country parson saying so many prayers per minute; or old dog Tray gnawing so many bones per minute.

The fact is the work of the Meissonier, of the engraver, and of the crayon artist, and of the designer, and of Longfellow, has nothing in common with business writing.

"Perfection"—by which I suppose Mr. Fox means accuracy of form—is not the Alpha and Omega of writing, as Mr. Fox claims.

Quantity? As well might we try to teach form without movement as to teach quality without quantity. Form and movement must be taught together. Quality and quantity must go hand in hand. The teacher of business writing who does not teach with a view to developing in his pupils capacity for quantity—in other words, power to write easily and rapidly—certainly does not thoroughly comprehend his duties and responsibilities.

Absent to drill a class in concert by beating time—or in other words, by a "numerical standard of motion?" Motion or time in writing is closely related to time in music. Suppose a music teacher should conclude that because some members of his class are naturally slow and some quick, therefore it is absurd to give them a numerical standard of time, but, "rather give them his best efforts," and then tell them to go ahead. Or suppose the captain of a company of soldiers should get it into his head that some of his men are slow and some quick, and that it would be absurd to require them to march

article is the misapprehension under which Mr. Isaacs refers to our own article. We think he should have read it a second time before writing his reply. It should have observed that when we criticize the idea of uniform drill, or numerical standard for pupils, we mention specifically its application to miscellaneous classes.

He asks: "Who ever heard of any one teaching illegible writing?" Here is one of his misapprehensions. We spoke of illegible writing in practice, not in teaching. We do not presume that any teacher has ever purposely taught illegible writing.

It is not our purpose to defend generally Mr. Fox's article. We stated at the opening of our comment upon it that we did not wish to be understood as agreeing with him in all the points made. Perhaps we should have been more specific as to the things with which we did not and did not accord. The purpose of our comment was mainly to invite attention to the article and to sanction the points which we specifically mentioned. In general we agree with Mr. Isaacs. The



271 words. This he read with only one or two trivial errors. Then Mr. Irland wrote 247 words in a single minute and read without an error. Mr. Dement, upon a second trial, wrote 256 in the first minute and 265 in the second. The January number of the *Phonographic World* has portraits and biographical sketches of Messrs. Irland and Dement.

Two men who were in hard luck met on Broadway. One was a bookkeeper and the other a mechanical engineer.

"I suppose you are out of a job, Jack," said the bookkeeper.

"Yes," was the reply, "and you, undoubtedly, are in the same fix."

"I am. But I propose to start a school for teaching stenography."

"A school! What do you know about stenography?" was asked.

"Nothing. It isn't necessary that I should. All that I need to do is to buy a number of text-books and keep one lesson in advance of the class. Should I fail in this, I can have a review of the previous lessons. In case the review fails, I can give the class a vacation."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

The Pitman Testimonial and the  
Stenographer's Association.

Mr. Miner, of the *Phonographic World*, has been guilty of a good thing. He has succeeded in raising money enough to buy Isaac Pitman a nice present in memory of his fifty years of phonography.

The present takes the form of a gold medal, a copy of which is given herewith. It is the gift of the shorthand writers of the country, and very properly expresses their

The preparation of the medal was put in the hands of Tiffany & Co. under the direction of a committee of three, Messrs. Underhill and Munson and Mrs. Burnz. The report of the committee and the first exhibition of the medal occurred at the rooms of the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association on Saturday evening. Among the more or less distinguished persons present were Mr. Underhill, Mrs. Burnz, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Curiss, Mr. Graham, Mr and Mrs Miner, and various well known reporters from New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Mr. Underhill gave a very pleasing account of the history of shorthand and of Mr Pitman's connection therewith, and was followed by Mrs. Bunz in the same vein. Mr. Miner and Prof. Kimball were also called to their feet and responded with great acceptance.

The Metropolitan Stenographers' Association is very comfortably housed in a brown stone mansion corner of 23rd Street and 7th Avenue, the first floor of which it occupies, and to which it has recently moved. The Association is a little over two years old, and is taking on great strength and importance. It is under the immediate management of Messrs. Wall, Orth and McMahon who are its principal promoters. The membership now numbers over two hundred.

The purpose of the Association is to promote fellowship among the shortland writers of the city, and to afford facilities for progress in the art. No "system" is paramount, and no author has "the inside track." The tendency of the Association is clubward, and already many of the requisites of a club-house are clustering around the reporters' chairs and tables. The "back parlor" is supplied with a pool table, and it is said that even the young lady announcements are not averse, on proper occasions, to taking the cue.

Another feature of the Association, and a very wise one, is that of looking out for each other in the matter of positions.—It is said that no member is at present out of a place; and if such a thing should occur it would be but a brief respite, as the facilities for obtaining places are most excellent.

### Death of A. F. Warburton.

Before this number of THE JOURNAL shall have appeared most of our readers will have heard of the death of Mr. Warburton, the veteran reporter of New York. Mr. Warburton has been a figure in the shorthand

interests of this city since the use of the art in our newspaper and court work. We publish a portrait herewith, taken from the *Shortland Reporter*, also extract a few of the published notices concerning him. Mr. Warburton was born in Ireland, July 12, 1828. His first knowledge of stenography was in connection with Moat's system, which he picked up during his journalistic career in Ireland. Of it he speaks as "the worst system ever fitted on a scale of five lines, with fifteen positions for each character, and requiring the memory of a Pascal and the manipulation of a Heller, yet containing many of the most valuable details to be studied, doubtless and the best system ever known" afterwards worked out so systematically by Pitman." He did the best he could with this impracticable system, and if he succeeded in nothing else he did succeed in securing for himself a degree of perspicacity and memory which served him well in all his after life. He speaks of going to the court of assize in Dublin and attempting to report a murder trial, where the technical terms rather got the better of him. He came to New York in '31 and took a place on the *New York Herald*, where he remained for a great consideration from Mr. Raymond, who was always his fast friend. Besides being a more or less a shorthand writer at that time



A. J. WARBURTON

he had the advantage of understanding typography, and through this knowledge got his first foothold in the *Times* office. It required but little effort to work himself into the repertorial corps, which he did, and was one of that historical number, of whom Oliver Dyer was another, called upon to report the political speeches in the old "Tabernacle" and Tammany "Wigwam" in the

anti-bellum and anti-slavery times. The first anti-bellum firm established in this State was that of Roberts & Warburton, grown out of the Broadway Railroad litigation in 1853. From this beginning has grown the present firm of Roberts, Warburton & Co., which at present extends to every court of record in this State, as also to the principal cities in other States. When the law was passed for the appointment of Official Stenographers in the courts of record in New York City Mr. Warburton was one of the first appointees. After the act was enacted, he was appointed to the position of Official Stenographer in the County of New York, and continued in that position until the day of his death. Mr. Warburton was the only distinguished shorthand writer in this country of whom we know who used the Gurney system. This he learneded in 1864, feeling it to be a better system than the one which he had practiced upon for many years. He was a man of the highest of his profession who through his own assiduity and economy, among a competent

**Key to Testimony.**

Q. Didn't you tell him in one of your letters that you were at the cars yourself? A. In one of the letters I related the circumstances.

Q. What did you tell him you were at the cars for when the summons was served? A. I didn't tell him that; I told him I was at the cars at the time of the excursion and saw old Mr. Parsons and his son.

Q. What did you tell him that for? A. No special reason.

A Nobody ever suggested it to me. I think that was in the second letter I wrote to him; it happened to occur to me just as I was writing to him.

Q. What did you want to tell him that your uncle told him about?

took dinner with you that day for? A. I said I had no particular object in telling it. It happened to occur to me. He didn't know my uncle, I didn't see him there, and I didn't see Curtiss there—I am quite sure that I didn't.

Q. And you say in this letter that "I had no suit before Lieutenant-Governor Besch in Watertown."

where the matter that you talked with me once about has become important." Did you intend by that sentence to inform Fitzgerald that you were an attorney in a case before Governor Hanks? A

an attorney in a case before Governor Beach? A: I intended to say just what I did say in one sense; I was attorney upon the record. I wished him to understand that I had a personal interest in his

Q It happened when you were constable here, I

Q Did Brown tell you to write that to him?  
A No, sir; I do not think anything was said between me and Brown as to the particulars of the

Q "There was an excursion up from Ellensburg, or that vicinity, and Parsons was looking for you to

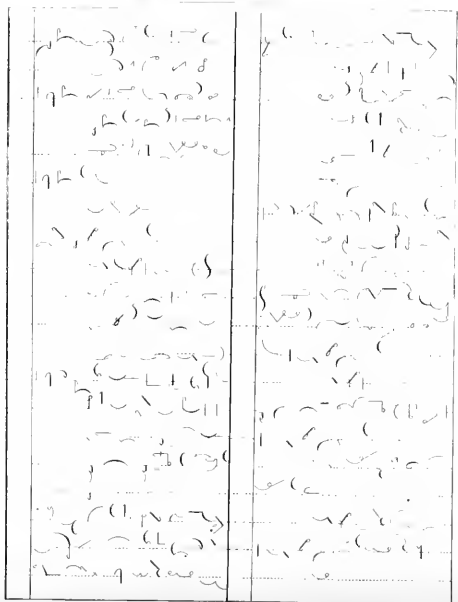
## Humbug.

There is plenty of it in the world, and it is not all of the Barnum variety. Barnum was a *professional* humbug, and wrought on the principle that people like to be humbugged and are willing to pay for it, but he always gave them the worth of their money; so, after all, they had no claim upon him. All humbugs are not of this sort. Some are very serious, and not at all funny except to themselves. There are also such

One of the worst of this species is the fellow who *professes* to teach shorthand by mail. We underscore *professes* with a purpose, for shorthand can be, and is, taught by mail, and here is where the trouble is.

by mail ; and here is where the trouble is. We have not the space nor the patience to tell what we know about this sorry affliction upon the human family ; nor can we advise, except to say that no person competent to teach by mail will fail to give broader assur-

reached by him and will fail to give proper assurances of such competence upon application: and that in no case should a person be trusted simply upon his own advertising. Often the most voluminous and most catching advertisers are the biggest humbugs.



## The Editor's Leisure Hour.

## Volsopuk.

Take a teaspoonful of English,  
A modicum of Dutch,  
Of Italian just a trifle,  
And of Gaelic not too much;  
Some Russian and Egyptian  
Add thereto until the whole,  
Will just enough to flavor  
Of the lingo of the Pole,  
Some Capharnaean and Hottentot,  
A smidgen, too, of French,  
Of native Scandinavian  
A pretty thorough drench;  
Austrian and Syrian,  
A pinch of Japanese,  
With just as much Ojibway  
And Turkish as you please,  
Now stir it gently, till it well,  
And if you've decent luck,  
The ultimate residuum  
You'll find is Volsopuk!

## Progress of a Generation.

What startling results one finds in our railway statistics! We have 340,000 miles of track—enough to girdle the earth a dozen times, with several thousand miles left for side-tracks. More than half of these lines were laid down at a cost of \$6,000,000,000—enough to pay the public debt four times over. There are 50,000 engines, 50,000 passenger coaches, and a million freight-cars, and over 4,000 port and little boats are put for incentives in railway machinery and appliances. Every year 300,000,000 tons of freight are carried. For moving this freight the companies receive an average of 1.29 cents per ton per mile, and for each passenger carried they get 2.51 cents per mile. It requires a half-million employees to run all these roads. And yet it only fifty-six years ago that Peter Cooper ran the first steam car from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills at the unparalleled speed of a mile in every four and a third minutes!

## Amateurs and Professionals in Literature.

In no line of human work and endeavor is it more difficult to distinguish the professional from the amateur than in literature. In law, for instance, a student reads certain books with an attorney, passes an examination before a board of examiners, and receives a diploma which certifies that he is a member of the legal profession. In medicine the student takes a prescribed course of study in a college, he graduates, and is privileged to style himself a doctor. There are schools for artists, for actors, even for farmers; there are no schools for literary men. There is not only no schools, there is no obvious curriculum which they can pursue. The mental training which produces the professional name of literatus (profession as distinguished from amateur) is a purely subjective one, and it may make no sense until a poem, a story, an essay proves that the man has not mistaken his vocation. This is true of the greatest artists, even as it is of the humblest of those whom St. Ilier calls "literary hacks." A professional can learn how to put the best that is in him in a form that will be recognizable to the reader without long years of secret travail, of delight amounting to pain in the works of some great writer or writer, of despairing attempts at emulation. Every poet is made, not born; but he is made by such subtle and unconscious processes that they seem to date all the way back to his birth. It is possibly on account of this difficulty in differentiating the amateur from the professional—on account of the want of some external sign for deciding his own status—that the literary man is so inwardly, so delightfully vain.—*Lippincott's Magazine for September.*

## Astronomy in the Country.

To counterbalance the discomforts of winter observations of the stars, the observer finds that the better skies of summer have no such marvellous brilliancy to dazzle his eyes as those that illumine the bygone heavens. To comprehend the real glories of the celestial sphere in the depth of winter one should spend a few clear nights in the mountains of New York or New England, when the hills, clothed with sparkling blankets of crusted snow, reflect the glitter of the living sky. In the pure frosty air the stars seem splintered and multiplied indefinitely, and the brighter ones shine with a splendor of light and

color unknown to the dozen of the smoky city, whose eyes are dulled and blinded by the glare of street-lights. There one may detect the delicate shade of green that harks in the imperial blue of Sirius, the beautiful rose-red light of Aldebaran, the rich orange hue of Betelgeuse, the blue-white radiance of Rigel, and the pearly luster of Capella. If you have never seen the starry heavens except as they appear from city streets and squares, then I had almost said, you have never seen them at all, and especially in the winter this is true. I wish I could describe to you the impression that they can make upon the opening mind of a country boy, who, knowing as yet nothing of the little great world around him, stands

come terrible when met in close quarters. We turned suddenly into a narrow sort of alley, repulsive beyond description, and here Fatima drew back—sneering propheticly. I argued her a little and she went forward, but presently I saw that we had to make a long line of camels, heavily laden with crates of tea, each about the size and shape of the "pressed hay" packages so common in America. I could not imagine how we could pass them, and yet I feared to turn about, even had there been space enough, which was doubtful. Fatima sprang close to the wall, drawing her little hoofs and slender legs almost under her. I followed her example and leaned against the dingy adobe ous, while the long line

## Will the Panama Canal be Finished?

No exact estimate of the time and money required to finish the canal can be made, as much of the data needed is unknown. M. Charles de Lesseps said to me: "In two years the canal will be finished from Colon to kilometer forty-four and on from La Boca to Panama. As to the Culebra I leave you to form your own conclusions. It is a great and difficult work."

It is evident that the rate of excavation in a work of such magnitude must be small until the plot is complete; it is equally true that more work can be done in a given time with a complete installation than with one of less size. Hence it is false reasoning to conclude that if 32,000,000 cubic meters are excavated in five years, it will require twelve years to extract the remaining 73,000,000. This sort of reasoning is absurd is shown by the cube of last year, which was 11,737,000 cubic meters. At this rate it would require about seven years to complete the canal. It is not probable that this rate will be exceeded materially for a year or more.

Keeping in mind the sum already expended and the purposes to which it was applied, it is unreasonable to presume that the final cost of the canal will be less than 2,000,000,000 francs, or about \$375,000,000. These figures are once acknowledged by the company, but owing to the great sacrifice at which the loans are obtained, the liabilities of the company will be nearly double this amount.

Any views concerning the completion of the canal by the present company must be conjectural; but if the present loan be expended with economy, the results will enhance the prospects of success.

At Colon there were many residents and foreigners not interested in the canal. The most bitter opponents of the enterprise were Americans and Englishmen, or former employees of the company who had been discharged or had a similar grievance. But from all sources there was a free admission that the company has both brains and energy, that the canal presents no insuperable obstacles, and that its completion is a question of time and money.—From "Progress at Panama," by Lieutenant Charles C. Rogers, in *Popular Science Monthly* for February.

## Mail Packages by the Million.

## A Glimpse at the Business of the New York Post Office for a Year.

Postmaster Pearson, of New York City, recently completed his work in compiling and arranging the reports from the superintendents of the several departments of the Post Office, and found that in 1887 there were delivered through lock boxes and by carriers 276,483,589 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows: Letters, through boxes, 52,911,851; by carriers, 112,872,278; postal cards, through boxes, 8,427,642; by carriers, 36,907,939; other mail matter through boxes, 29,728,557; by carriers, 35,632,293.

In the Registered Letter Department 1,239,900 pieces were delivered, 751,948 of domestic and 472,826 foreign origin recorded and distributed to other offices. In the Distribution Department a total of 58,813,671 were handled, divided as follows: Letters, of local origin, 146,580,645; received by mail, 28,401,128; foreign dispatched, 29,596,875. Postal cards, of local origin, 23,510,000; received by mail, 12,735,278; foreign dispatched, 990,841. Pieces of local origin, 214,435,424; received by mail, 46,272,151; foreign dispatched, 31,530,184. The total number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled during the year was 787,775,145, a daily average of 2,143,877.

The ordinary mail matter handled was contained in 747,409 lock pouches and 2,193,138 sacks, including the foreign mail, of which there were 57,439 sacks received and 68,145 dispatched, besides which there were handled 7,023 sacks and 82,150 pouches of registered matter, and 6,425 pouches of 12,340 sacks of supplies. There also passed through the New York Post Office in transit from and to other offices 132,690 pouches and 275,892 sacks of mail matter, making a total of 3,469,534 pouches, sacks and sacks

## THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

December, 1887.  
Editor Art Journal  
This gives a good  
idea of the best muscular move-  
ment work of  
Yours truly  
M. M. M.  
M. M. M.  
(A specimen) of course ideas  
movement writing.  
BY  
This cut is photo-engraved from writ-  
ing executed with the combined move-  
ment by J. M. M.  
Helena, Montana.  
Friend C. M. M.  
(Complying with your  
invitation to penman, I have  
sent this as a specimen of my com-  
bined muscular movement writing.)  
J. M. M.

in the yawning silence of night and be-  
holds the infinitely great world above  
him, looking deeper than thought can go  
into the shining cycles of the universe, and  
overwhelmed with the wonder of those  
marshaled suns.—From "Astronomy with  
an Opera Glass," by Garrett P. Seriss, in  
*Popular Science Monthly* for February.

## In the Streets of Peking.

Among other dread sights we passed and  
met long camel trains, heavily laden, and  
winding their way through the dingy  
alleys, literally led by the nose, one driver  
to every six or eight camels fastened by  
rings and cords drawn through their noses.  
One does not like to think of camels  
those patient, long-suffering beasts that  
look sopitueque under the pale trunks in  
pictures of oriental landscape; but a near  
acquaintance with them is very disillusion-  
ing. They are both shy and vicious, and be-

filled their tea crates past us, swaying their  
heads and long matted manes from side  
to side, and grazing against it as they went.  
Each one eyed us with a malicious glance  
from their small, evil-looking eyes, which  
suggested a longing to strike out a ferocious  
blow from one of those powerful, needless  
feet. But their glances were met by looks  
of scorn and defiance on the part of Fatima,  
nailed perhaps with a little fear, for she  
secretly knew our danger. With her body  
fairly flattened against the wall—and yet  
not pressing me harshly—she laid her small  
lips parted, and the air, squarely set teeth  
showed behind, while her comical, vigilant  
eyes were fixed on the camels and  
thrust out an arm and hand at each one  
as the interminable train slowly wound its  
uncouth way past us, leaving us both quiv-  
ering together as one poor assen left in  
the autumn wind.—*Old Ripley's Story, in  
January Wide Awake.*

handled at the office, a daily average of 10,347, exclusive of those which the sixteen branch offices exchanged with each other and with the General Office.

The volume of money order business was as follows: At the General Post Office 1,061,728 money orders were issued and paid, amounting to \$1,353,260.84. At the sixteen branches the number of orders issued and paid was 213,624, amounting to \$3,281,801.23, and the number of postal notes 78,542, amounting to \$160,858.06. The aggregate business of the Money Order Department for the year amounted to \$82,510,811.74, giving an increase to the business over the previous year of \$11,277,773.13.

The total receipts of the office were \$4,832,996.35, and the total expenditures \$1,755,904.68 (including \$693,536.35 expended for free delivery service), giving a net revenue of \$3,077,091.67. The changes made for the promotion of the efficiency of the service were as follows: Appointments, 487; promotions, 672; relocations, 71. There were removed from the service for official delinquencies and offences, retired for failure in efficiency during probation

the busier hours included between 3 A. M. and 10 A. M., and from 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Every three minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. there is either an arrival or a dispatch of a "city" mail wagon.

Foreign mails dispatched averaged twenty-seven a week. Foreign mails both inward and outward frequently include as many as 700 bags, which require from seven to twelve horse-trucks for their transportation. New York is divided into fifteen postal districts and one sub-postal district, central to each of which is a district post office. In addition to these depositories for mail matter there are 1,444 street letter boxes placed with a view to the greatest public convenience, and from which mail is collected on each secular day at least six times in the suburban districts and twenty six times in the more populous portions of the city.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—At the rate of one new subscriber a day, any industrious person could earn in a year's time a \$100 type writer, a \$100 bicycle (with a small cash payment) and a good watch or gold ring. Perhaps it may be worth your time to try it.

## Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY H. W. KILBE.

3.

We do not expect to please in this lesson the boys who have pinned their faith on the "Mark Checkup" style of writing. We do look for the approbation of sensible persons who know something of the demands of actual business.

When a clerk in a large firm sits down to his desk with from twenty-five to a hundred letters to answer, knowing that the next mail will bring a like number, ease, rapidity and legibility come to a back seat, and beauty and exactness take a back seat.

The copy given for this lesson is just what its heading reads—an easy, rapid, corresponding hand, and will be found practical for actual business purposes, whether in correspondence or in recording business transactions.

It is in extended style to be sure, but is easily condensed to make it adapted to the narrow columns of a ledger. It is written with a coarse pen, without shades, or such light ones that they dry as fast as they are

## Educational Notes.

(Contributions for this department may be addressed to H. P. KELLEY, office of the PENNSMAN ART JOURNAL, 200 Educational Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

### FACTS.

Colorado pays the highest average wages to female teachers.

Mr. George W. Cable has been offered the presidency of Fairmount College for Women at Wichita, Kan.

Volapuk is publicly taught in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia and Denmark.

George W. Peck, a Yale law lawyer, has made the shortest sentence in the English language containing all the letters of the alphabet: "A quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog." Only thirty-one letters.

The literary education of women began to prevail in England in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1650, mother of Shakespeare's daughters could write.

The following colleges have reported more than one thousand students each: Harvard, 1,480; Columbia, 1,381; University of Michigan, 1,473; Oberlin, 1,302; Yale, 1,134; Northwestern, 1,100; University of Pennsylvania, 1,060.

In several New York City schools the students are taught to write ambidextrously; and it has been found that writing with the left hand has resulted in improved writing with the right hand.

The C. L. S. C. class of Harvard graduated 5,000 persons, 987 of whom were present to receive their diplomas at Chautauque.

According to the most reliable statistics, 155 of 323 colleges pronounce Latin, by the Roman method, 189 University of Michigan, 1,473; Oberlin, 1,302; Yale, 1,134; Northwestern, 1,100; University of Pennsylvania, 1,060.

Wilberforce University, of Ohio, a school for colored people, has received from a colored man of Xanthi, a deed of property worth \$50,000. This is the largest gift ever received by the institution.

Co-education of the sexes is carried on without limit in the University of Texas. Young men and women are admitted to the same classes in every department, and are eligible to the same degrees and honors.

Of the 345,000,000 population of China, it is estimated that 75,000,000 are children; and only ten per cent. of the men and one per cent. of the women can read, making about 13,000,000 able to read.

### YANCES.

Truth's "magic spell"  
May be in what you write  
But in writing a letter  
A dictionary's better.

A goose quill pen is always able to come up to the scratch.—Boston Post.

The floor of the family you will often find becomes college bred.—Folkers, Stationer.

A child in one of the paper-seeds, the other day, had occasion to pursue the word "angel." Coming to the gender she stopped, abashed, and asked her teacher "if there are any sun angels."

Professor: "Which is the most delicate of the sexes?"  
Sophomore: "The touch."

Professor: "Prove it."

Sophomore: "When you sit on a tack. You can't bear it; you can't see it; you don't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there."

"I am engaged in scholarly pursuits," rebuffed a student prodigy, as he slipped a dozing urchin up and down the aisle of a school-house.

"What is the name of the canal in the ear?"  
The child hesitated a moment, and then spoke up, loud and plain: "The Erie Canal."

"Well, I declare: after I spent all my money on your study-aid, you draw a weak 'don't say that!'"

"Well, madam, I can say strive for ellick, and not for detail."—Burpee's Bazaar.

Mrs. Henrietta Brooks Davis advocates the establishment of a college wherein housekeeping will be taught. We presume that the professor who teaches the boiled potato class will be married during the first term.

Farmer Bascom: "I do wish the threshing machine would come around this way."  
Johnny Bascom: "Oh, pa, that reminds me."

Teacher wanted me to tell you he was comin' to our house to board next week."—Burlington Free Press.

Little Harry from school: "I say, mother, we had our singing lesson to day."

"And how did you get on?"  
"Teacher said I was like a bird."

"Really? what bird?"  
"Like a crow."

It has been calculated that if 32,000,000 people should step into the cars and reach around the globe. Very likely, but some of them would get their feet very wet.—Portland Advertiser.

Small Unitarian: "I say, mammy, dis yer trigology say of a hile baw a marn long told to reach to de sun when de sun's bawn, he done be de sun a terrible long time, so de sun's eader he gaine feed de scotch."

"Mammy (severely): 'An'jus Sp'bury 'sides de sun, de sun's eader he gaine feed de scotch. go spilt de kindlin' a rest my po' bratins 'fears like's it too much harm!' It make me mad."—Burpee's Bazaar.

*Wm. O. O'Neil & Co.*  
*Greenfield, Mass.*  
*Gentlemen: We have this*  
*day shipped to your address, per National*  
*Express, goods as per your valued order of*  
*which we just received, and enclose bill*  
*of same.*  
 *Hoping they will reach you in good*  
*condition, prove sales story and induce*  
*your further orders, we remain,*  
*Yours truly,*  
*Wm. O. O'Neil*

Easy, Rapid, Corresponding Hand for Actual Business—Photo Engraved from Copy by H. W. Kilbe, and Presented in Connection with Accompanying Lesson.

and through deaths and resignations, 428. The number of employees is 1,367, including 763 regular and 60 substitute carriers and 13 substitute clerks, but not including 100 licensed stamp agents, 170,092,432 postage stamps were sold during the year, equal in weight to 12 tons net, 33,136,177 Government stamped envelopes and 41,344,000 postal cards were sold during the same period. The total weight of mails received and dispatched daily during 1887 was 229 tons, showing, as compared with the figures for 1882, 135 tons, an increase in five years of over 69 per cent.

The number of domestic mails, ranging from ten to 100 bags each, involving the employment of mail wagons, from one to fourteen according to the volume of the mail, dispatched daily to mail trains is 131; received from mail trains, 125; received from district offices, 170; dispatched to district offices, 152. The routes over which these mails are dispatched cover a distance of 1,304 miles daily. At the General Post Office the number of mail wagons and trucks from publication houses and other private establishments, conveying mail to and from the Post Office, average daily 1,063. While at no time during the twenty-four hours is there an entire cessation at that point of the movement of wagons, the major portion of these are moved during

??-??

An Enthusiastic Scribe Yields for Enlightenment.

BY E. K. ISAACS.

Will Brother Kilbe please define the "business movement?"

Is it not about time that we JOURNAL readers were treated to a few review doses of "Philosophy of Motion" theories?

What is meant by a "system of penmanship?"

"Who is the best penman in the United States?"

What is the difference between writing and penmanship?

What is the difference between "plain penmanship" and "business writing?"

What is meant by the term "off-hand" as applied to capitals and flourishing?

I not the penmanship teacher in error who tells his pupils that success "does not depend on the quantity of practice, but on the quality?"

Might we not as well say that success in learning to swim does not depend on movement, but on knowledge of form?

Brother Peirce tells us to make some of his tracing exercises 128, 000 times.

What has become of PATTY PASTON?

Does Brother Madrazz still write muscular movement with his wrist in contact with the table?

put on the paper a point which is appreciated by a bookkeeper in posting, as no blotting is required and the result is a clean, neat, legible page, which is the delight of the business man.

We have already described the following course of lessons being now following faithfully on the forearm movement exercises given in the last lesson, and if so you will find this hand very easy to execute.

In our next lesson we will cater mildly to the taste of "Mark's" boys, as we intend to cover in this course the whole range of penmanship, trying to please all, yet keeping them in their places.

## The New Spencerian Compensatory Penmanship.

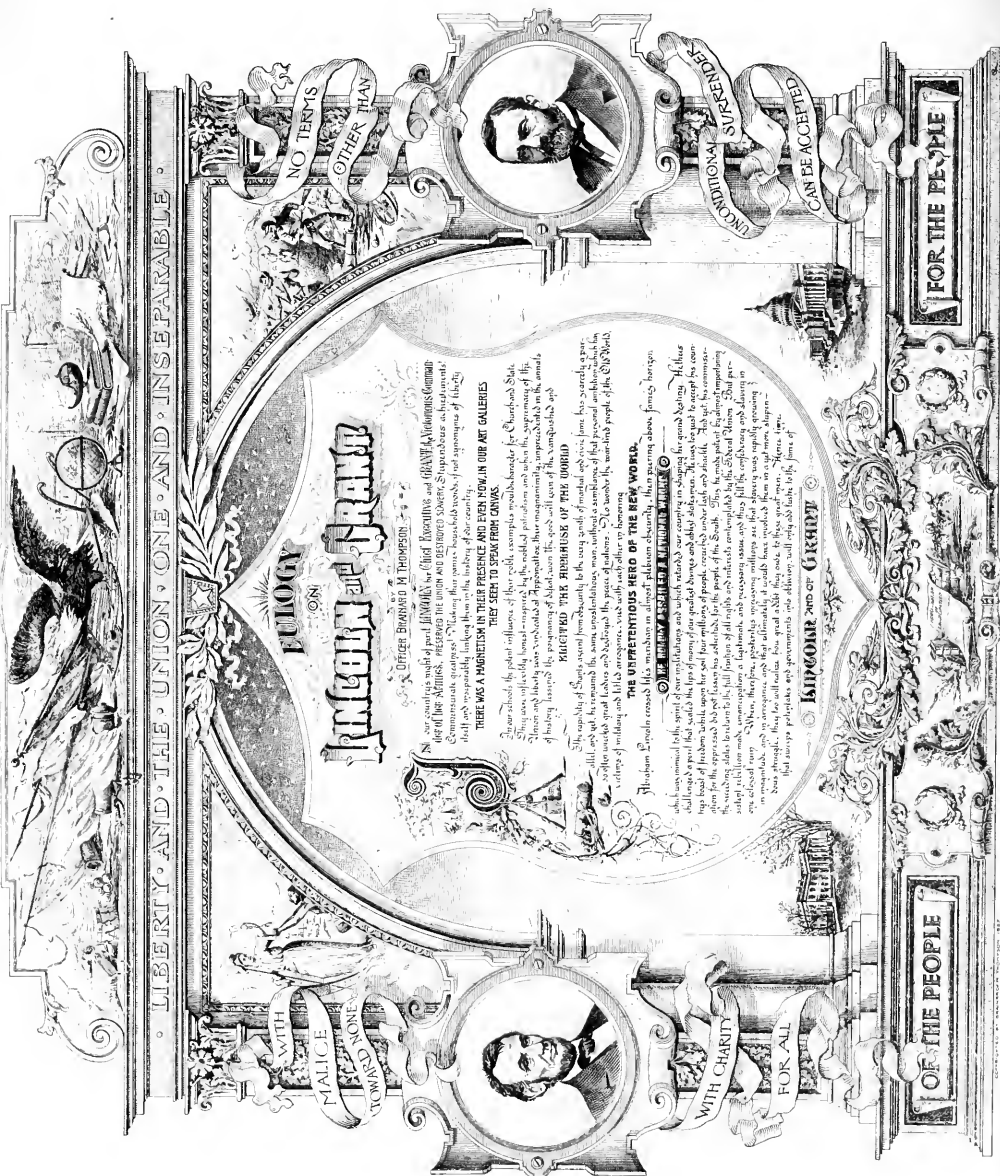
This work has been completed. The price has been fixed by the publishers at \$7.50, on receipt of which it will be forwarded postpaid from this office.

We have already described this work in the most flattering terms. It is not possible to overstate its merits. It is beyond any question the most complete, finished and comprehensive work upon the art of penmanship that the world has ever seen.

The Ames' Compendium presents an entirely different phase of the art of penmanship from that of the Spencerian, as it is devoted more exclusively to lettering, designing and engraving. The two works are a complete penmanship library in themselves.

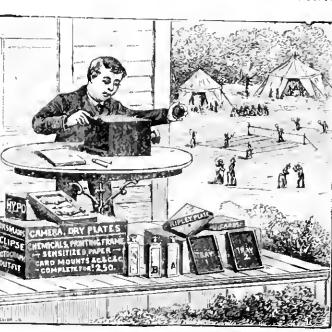
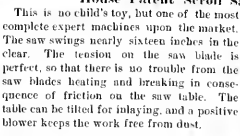
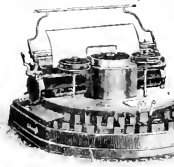
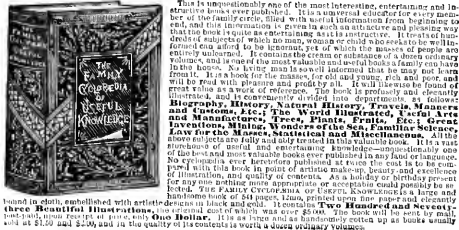


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## The image shows the front cover of a book titled "Dick's Commercial Letter Writer and Book of Business Forms". The cover is ornate, with a decorative border. The title is written in a mix of fonts: "Dick's" in a small, elegant script; "Commercial" in a large, bold, serif font; "Letter Writer" in a large, stylized, cursive font; and "AND BOOK OF BUSINESS FORMS" in a smaller, bold, serif font. At the bottom, the publisher's name "Dick &amp; Fitzgerald" and the location "New York" are printed in a simple, sans-serif font.

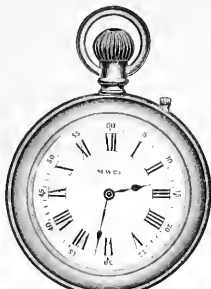


mp. This outfit contains all that is needed to make and complete a photograph.

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A.



B.

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## SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.

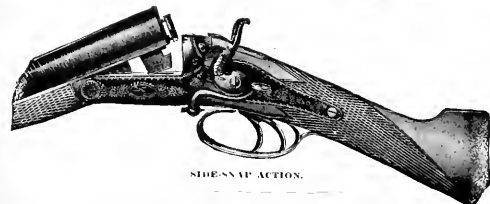
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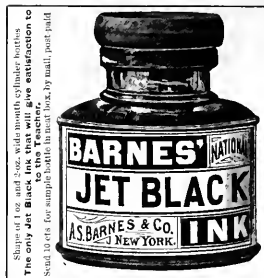
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Write of for all the above mentioned publications. The name of the penman and ink that will give satisfaction to the penman and ink that will give satisfaction to the penman. Send for it. For sample letter in each book, by mail, post paid.

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SPECIMEN BOOK  
CONTAINING  
All the Copies  
of the Series  
SENT GRATIS  
TO ANY TEACHER.

I am very favorably impressed with your system, having never seen any to equal in simplicity.

Respectfully,  
N. C. Girdler

Your system is far ahead of all others in simplicity and rapidity of acquisition.

Endorsed by more than Two Hundred of the Finest Professional Penmen in the Country.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,  
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BARNES' NATIONAL PENS.

Absolutely unsurpassed for Elasticity,  
Smoothness, and Durability.

Sent 10 cents for sample card of different numbers

# **Pennman's Journal** DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.

Published Monthly  
at 205 Broadway, N. Y. for \$1 per year.

## **TEACHERS' GUIDE.**

Entered at the Post Office of New York,  
N. Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.  
S. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1888.

Vol. XII.—No. 3.

### **Representative Penmen of America.**

L. L. WILLIAMS,

*President of the Business Educators' Association of America*

The owner of the portrait to the right has been with us since July 14, 1841, making his debut at the town of Livonia, New York. Some years after that event he picked up the threads of a general education at the county district schools, and finished out the fabric by a term at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York. In the winter of 1861-62 he took a three months' course under Dr. J. C. Bryant in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Buffalo.

Mr. Williams' first essay at pedagogy was in the succeeding winter, when he taught penmanship at Danville, New York. In 1884 he returned to the Buffalo college as a teacher, and two years later was transferred to the Bryant & Stratton Seminary to the management of their Rochester college. He stuck, and is there yet, the joint proprietor of one of the largest and most thorough institutions of commercial training in this country—the Rochester Business University.

Mr. Williams became the proprietor of the Rochester school shortly after the death of Mr. Stratton. Subsequently he acquired by purchase the original Eastman Business College, of that city, and merged the two institutions. The school did not take its present name until 1869. Six years later Mr. F. C. Rogers became a joint proprietor of the institution, and the enterprising firm has sown hard work and common sense, and reaped an abundant harvest of dollars and satisfaction ever since.

A number of text books on accounting, which have attained a wide-spread popularity, bear the imprint of our subject's name and the impress of his genius. He has always taken a lively interest in business college affairs, and was chosen as the President of the Business Educators' Association of America at their last meeting, an honor he wears with becoming dignity. He is a companionable man and modest without a tinge, as these, his own words, attest:

"My success in life, viewed from any standpoint, has not been remarkable, and what I have accomplished has been due as much to the ability and devoted labor of faithful associates and teachers, as to my own ability or effort. The ambition of my youth to be connected with a commercial school that should have a good name and important influence and a large patronage has been in a measure realized, but I still have unfulfilled dreams of a school with a broader curriculum, occupying a more commodious building and exerting a still wider influence—one that shall have a useful life after mine is closed."

The JOURNAL's new premium schedule went straight to the mark. The things which seem to puzzle its readers most is how we can offer such liberal inducements. Still, the fact remains that we do make the offers and their surprise does not prevent their taking advantage of them. There is no doubt of it, the new premiums are a big hit.

### **"Splurgers" and Penmen.**

There is nothing more fascinating to the young penman than skating around upon paper with the pen. The beautiful forms produced, with graceful lines, are so charming that nearly all the practice of the young penman is of this nature. When he is able to produce as beautiful lines and flourishes

purposes and general use than the new-born card-writer, whose habit is to splurge around on paper.

Ninety-nine hundredths of all writing is done between lines. A person who cannot write with ease and beauty, so as to make a pleasing page, with all the letters between the lines ruled, is no penman, no matter how experienced a card-writer he may be.



L. L. WILLIAMS, President of the Business Educators' Association of America.

as the expert penman can do, he flatters himself that he has nearly mastered the art of penmanship, while in reality he has acquired nothing but lightness of touch. Not having stood to form and held himself closely to standard letters, he is apt to conclude that form is simply a matter of taste, and that his letters are entitled to as much respect as those of others.

The chief practice of the majority of such persons is upon signatures and combinations of letters, and the space which letters occupy is usually from a half an inch to two inches in width and height. When this practice is brought down so that combinations can be played on cards, then, in the amateur's estimation, the world is blessed with a new professional penman. But when his ability in practical writing is considered, he is as far from it as the average school boy. In fact the school-boy's practice is between lines, and his writing is better for business

While there is a great field for those who can touch practical, beautiful writing, there is no field for the splurger. Let one of these splurgers write a line of capitals, between lines, then, examining it carefully and critically, he can judge of his own lack of practical ability. Any one who must resort to splurgers and flourishes to show skill, has in reality no practical skill, as such work is no practical test of real practical ability. The real test is pages of accurate standard writing done between lines.

Those who acquire such ability have something of use to themselves and to the world, and as teachers they are valuable, but those who are splurgers on paper, and cannot do accurate page work between the lines, are the ones who, by attracting the attention of the public and assuming to be penmen, are apt to lead many to believe that penmen are not practical writers.

During the last twenty years the offices of the penmen's papers have been dooled

with thousands of specimens of flourishing, which have been highly complimented, but it is a noticeable fact that rarely one out of a hundred of these splurgers ever rise to be professional penmen; they never acquire the practical ability to do standard writing or produce themselves systematic penmen. They flash and go out of existence like so many cheap rockets, while those who master standard practical writing, which is done between lines, find a ready market for their services. They have something which is substantial, practical, and of real value to themselves and a practical world.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### **The Copybook Question.**

The Point of the Pudding, According to One who has Eaten It.

In the December number of THE JOURNAL, Charles H. Petre, under the head of "The Science of Teaching Penmanship," says: "The poor writing, as a rule, is the product of a copybook combined with poor instruction," and then goes on and tries to prove that the fault all lies in the copybook. If poor instruction combined with a copybook produces poor writers, will the result be any better if we remove the copybook? Arguing as he does we might just as truly say that the poor mathematicians are the result of arithmetics and if we would burn the books the children would all be philosophers.

We occasionally meet a teacher who claims to teach without a text-book and who boldly asserts that "the old books, which have written most of our text books are not up to the needs of the times." They go before their classes with no book in sight, but if we look into their libraries we find White, Robinson, Ray, Felter and others, all carefully labeled and every leaf bearing the marks of frequent investigation. They talk freely and use the blackboard to good advantage, and always take great pains to impress upon the minds of their hearers that what they teach are their own original ideas and that at some future time they will write a book which will put all others out of existence. While it is true that as a rule the professional penmen in private institutions, where the classes are small, do not use copy books, it is equally true that in the public schools of all our large cities where the rooms are filled to overflowing, copybooks are used and they are considered by those who produce the best writers in these schools as indispensable, and whether it be the style now in use or one filled with "systematic movement exercises," as suggested, the copybook will remain.

In all our larger private schools engraved copies of some sort are used, sometimes in book form and sometimes on cards.

Mr. Petre says: "No system of copy-books to-day recognizes any difference in the instruction for children and pupils of more advanced years." I would like to ask the gentleman if he has examined the recently-published copybooks? If so he has found the size of letter-spacing, length of words and length of line, gradually changing and becoming more difficult from No. 1 to No. 6 and on. There is a gradual development from the simplest small letter to the full grown capital letter, and from the word of two letters to the full line copy

and on to a complete business letter. Is there no difference? On the cover of every one of these books is a chart showing the bright, white, and shaded every letter, both small and capital, and on the same cover are exercises adapted to every copy in the several books. These exercises are graded from those appropriate to the primaries to those which try the skill of adult pupils. Mr. Peirce's article as a whole, reads very much like a letter written by persons who are just getting ready to publish a "new and original system of penmanship." The alleged "copper-plate annihilation" wrote in very much the same strain just before his first and last was born. Perhaps it's catching. When the Edictic copybooks first appeared, they were very much after the plan of the "movement exercises," but they were a failure and the publishers were obliged to change to the regular form. Somewhere about 1872, P. R. Spencer published a series of exercise copybooks, but they did not sell, and such will be the fate of any copybook that runs exclusively to exercises and does not follow a thorough system of graded copies. There must be a very carefully-executed model placed before the pupil and this must be where he can conveniently and easily compare his work with it. The more perfect and symmetrical the model the higher will be the pupil's aims and the more perfect will be the results.

In 1871, Curtis put out some books with the copies all grouped upon three or four pages, but he was obliged to change and have the copy put at the top of the page where the pupils could more easily compare their work with it.

There are theories and theories, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. In looking over the list of cities in which I am somewhat acquainted I find that where they reach any great degree of excellence copybooks are in use. It may be that in a small city where the special teacher of penmanship can visit every school once or twice a week, fair results may be obtained without a copybook, but in a large city, where the superintendent of writing cannot call often than once a month, there must be a copybook.

Some three years ago I took charge of the writing in a city of about 30,000 where there had been for six years previous a special teacher of penmanship who did not believe in copybooks and they were not used in the schools. The teachers in the High school asked me if something could be done to improve the writing, so that when the pupils entered the High school their writing could be read. The complaint was that they wrote too slowly, that when they were hurried in the least it was impossible to read it. I did not find any who could write with ease or rapidly.

My first step was to put Board of staff-ruled book in, and in the second term of the first year we put in copybooks. The pupils went into the High school at the close of my first year were complimented on their writing. Those who entered the second year were better and at the close of the third year the general verdict was that there never had been so great a change in any branch in the schools of the city as had been made in the writing in the three years that we had used copybooks, and upon careful investigation it was found that two thousand children had saved a thousand dollars each year in the expense of paper alone, that is to say that copybooks and practice books together were cheaper by fifty cents per pupil than loose paper and no copybook. At the close of my third year pupils from the A. C. Grammar schools went into business offices as writers and received my compliments upon the business-like appearance of their writing and the rapidity and regularity with which they could execute it. We sent several bound volumes of work to Chicago and they were used at the National Teachers' Association, in June, 1887.

I would not bring in this bit of personal history if it did not show as well as it does that it is true that good results do not always follow the use of copybooks. It is equally true that all books, and all methods, are in the book but in the way it is used.

It is not my purpose at this time to say anything about a copybook, but at the same time I hope to say something on the use and the abuse of the copybook.

W. F. LLOYD.

## The Pen Still Supreme.

### The Real Significance of a Slovenly, Illegible Handwriting.

Since type writing machines have sprung into such general use, partially displacing penmanship in certain departments of the business world, many young persons have become impressed with the idea that it is no longer necessary to write a good hand. It is needless to say that this idea is a mistaken one. Type-writers can take the place of penmanship only to a very limited extent. The time and labor required at school to enable a boy or girl to write a clear and legible hand must continue to be probably spent. It will bear excellent fruits in after life.

Slovenliness in penmanship is like slovenliness in anything else—it is a bad habit. All young people should avoid it. It is the duty of every boy and girl to write a hand which may be easily read. Only in the age is a poor hand excusable.

Penmanship is usually an index to character. It too often happens that a slipshod penman is a person of slipshod habits. I once saw the signature of a well-known Englishman, who visited this country a few years ago on a lecturing tour, in a hotel register at Omaha, Neb. A mere glance at it showed that it could be read by the signature of a modest and refined gentleman. The name and address occupied almost an entire

manuscript, saving both time and labor. Its field, however, is limited, and will never displace penmanship, except in special departments. There will always be room in the business world for boys and young men who can write a legible hand. On the contrary, youthful imitators of the chicken-track signatures of certain great men will find that the typewriter will not aid them. Good penmanship in a young person is never an evidence of budding greatness, but very often an unfailing sign of downright carelessness.—H. D. Mason, in *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

## An Expert in Writing.

How Mrs. Pattie Lyle Cultivates Unruly Hand Addresses for Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Pattie Lyle Collins is a reader of blind handwriting in the Dead Letter Department of the Post Office at Washington. She has been there for many years and is paid a liberal salary for her work, is not afraid of going out or coming in administrations, because she is an expert in her profession. She is a bright, clever woman, and has an encyclopedic memory for names and places, as well as a happy faculty of guessing out obscure stationers written in illegible or nonsensical chirography on the backs of envelopes. I found her seated at her desk at the noon hour, eating the fragrant lunch the department clerk carries in

## The Science of Advertising.

### Philosophic Suggestions Based on a Wide-spread Experience.

BY G. BIXLER.

Advertising is a science, and should be studied like a book by all men and women who are in business. There are but few people who properly estimate the value of good advertising. You may have a meritorious business, but if nobody but yourself knows it, you will undoubtedly fail. It is like sowing—the profits are reaped afterwards.

The object of advertising is to attract the attention of the people to your business, and induce them to patronize you. Nothing can be too good to be advertised with profit. The poorer the business, the less it will pay to advertise it; and the more merit there is in the business, the better it will pay to make it known even at a great cost.

Because a man establishes a good trade without using printer's ink is no reason why he should not advertise, for if he would, his business might be increased tenfold.

There are hundreds of ways to advertise, but one of the most effective methods is to use printer's ink.

It may be divided into the following

*Delivered to the Editor of the*  
*Business Journal*  
*Bought of the*  
*My Good Impulse and Power*

2	1/2	Black Book, No. 1, 75-100,	50	312 1/2
2	1/2	Black Book, No. 2, 101-200,	50	312 1/2
2	1/2	Black Book, No. 3, 201-300,	50	312 1/2
1	1/2	Black Book, No. 4, 301-400,	50	312 1/2
2	1/2	Black Book, No. 5, 401-500,	50	312 1/2
1	1/2	Black Book, No. 6, 501-600,	50	312 1/2
2	1/2	Black Book, No. 7, 601-700,	50	312 1/2
1	1/2	Black Book, No. 8, 701-800,	50	312 1/2
2	1/2	Black Book, No. 9, 801-900,	50	312 1/2
1	1/2	Black Book, No. 10, 901-1000,	50	312 1/2

Photo Engraved from Pen-Work Executed by E. L. Williams, President Rochester Business University, Rochester, N. Y.

page, scrawled in a bold and irregular hand. There was an air of arrogance and assumption about the penmanship which inspired and making into good English the enigmatic languages recorded on the back of envelopes by the careless and ignorant.

How many languages do you speak, Mrs. Collins? I inquired. "Every known language except the Russian and Chinese," she answered. "We have few Russians, but Chinese to this country, and the Chinese are so careful in preparing the addresses—usually having one in English, one in Chinese—that I have had no experience with them."

"How many letters do you read daily?" "About 1,000; but these letters are never opened, only the addresses are read."

"Under what administration was this department?" "Under the management of Postmaster General Key, but I have held the position only eight years."

"Do these careless correspondents appreciate the work you do?" "Yes. Twelve many letters of thanks addressed simply to the Dead Letter Department. A woman in England wrote to the Postmaster-General, asking him to find her a man who could read her letters. Another that had left the old country thirty years before, and his relatives had never heard of him since. I found him at No. 1, Barrington street, Lowell, Mass. His trade was given, and I returned from this that he would be found in a manufacturing town. After a year another letter came here misdirected to the same man. I never forgot the name of the man, Mr. John J. Gunn, No. 4, Barrington street, United States of America. I knew where to send it. The man has communicated with his friends after thirteen years."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

methods: Positive, negative, direct and indirect advertising.

Positive advertising consists in making known the merits of the business and drawing the attention and patronage of the people.

Negative advertising consists in drawing the attention but not the patronage of the people. An undisciplined person may so shape his advertisements as to make his business and his ignorance quite well known. In fact, he may become the topic of conversation and the laughing stock of the town, but the more publicity he gains the less he will be patronized. Dealing dishonestly with customers or being sunny or impatient to them are other illustrations of negative advertising.

In direct advertising the attention of the people is called directly to the business. The following is an example of direct advertising.

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In direct advertising the attention of the people is called directly to the business. The following is an example of direct advertising.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY  
At lowest prices at the American Book Store, London.

Indirect advertising consists in first attracting the attention or curiosity of the people, and then leading them unconsciously to the nature of your business. In this case many people would read only "books and stationery," and thus leave the advertisement without knowing the place or name of the firm. But in the following indirect advertisement they would be taken entirely by surprise, but not until

they had read the name of the firm and the nature of the business:

#### TEDDIBLE FIGHT.

A fight with terrible have occurred at midnight yesterday between two strong stout-statured at the American Book Store, London, in which high prices for books were either killed, or chased from the battle field. If you don't believe it, call at the American Book Store.

While this may be a good method of making your business known, yet there is danger of overdoing it, as the reader becomes more or less disgusted when he sees the deception. However, the disgust does not equal the desire for "low prices," and if not made too sensational, indirect advertising will usually prove profitable.

A fraudulent business may work up a good trade for awhile by sending out negative advertisements, but the deception can not exist long until the real nature of the business will be made manifest, and then, of course, failure follows. A fraudulent concern must either travel from place to place or else send its circulars to new victims; but even then it can not long exist, especially if it advertises extensively. But a local establishment can never advertise much for any length of time with profit unless it is a meritorious concern. It might be well for the reader to remember this. A merchant that sells poor goods at high prices may continue his business ten years by not advertising, but if he should dabble in printer's ink extensively he would be compelled to make an assignment by the end of a year. Advertising brings in new customers, and makes known the actual nature of the business, no difference what the circulars announce. If they misrepresent, then it will be discovered and woe to the proprietor. A merchant who sells good articles at low prices and deals honestly with his customers may make a good living without advertising, but if he understood the science and would indulge in it freely he would in a short time be a rich man, all other things being equally well managed

slowly manner. This is also applicable to teachers in higher grades.

The teacher who can discipline well, write correctly, and possesses a reasonable amount of enthusiasm is capable of obtaining excellent results in the writing class.

In a simple way I will give a brief outline of some of the methods we pursue here in the Cleveland Training School, hoping thereby to open the subject for discussion

four feet of space, and each space is numbered so that in criticising all can readily find the work referred to.

The first lesson is given on signals, position at the board, how to hold the crayon, etc., with drill on slanting straight lines, principles and letters. Second lesson—Practice on slanting lines, letters and words. The class should obey signals promptly, write with uniform time, and at

not only be familiar with the theory of penmanship, but also the errors that are common in classes belonging to his grade, so as to avoid them if possible, or to learn how to correct them when once made.

In short, the foregoing in teaching writing are to *know, create, criticize and correct.*

#### The Trick of a Forger.

A new dodge is at the surface of the flood of thieving schemes, which runs so ceaselessly, and it is nothing more or less than writing an apparently innocent letter, wherein the intending avindler seeks some apparently reasonable information from his correspondent. As for instance:

"San—Last Thursday you exchanged some money for an individual, giving large notes for small ones. Did you make a mistake, and how much? If you will tell the amount, I will see you will get it back by express. Answer immediately.

"Yours truly, John Doe."

It may be the person thus addressed will be inclined to answer so simple an inquiry by saying either that he did not make such an exchange, or (if he did) that there was no error; but in any case the swindler's purpose is fulfilled, he "has obtained the true signature of his correspondent," and thus is in possession of means to forge or blackmail. Therefore, we repeat what we have so often said, "Write no letters," to answer enigmatical inquiries from strangers.

#### Ben, The Penman on the Stage.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

I want to tell the readers of THE JOURNAL something about a delightful entertainment I had the pleasure of seeing at Masonic Temple, New York, on February 25. Its features were musical and dramatic, and it was under the direction of Mme. Benjamin F. Kelley, wife of the far-famed penman, who also loaned his efforts to making the affair a success. There were twelve additional artists, all of whom won applause

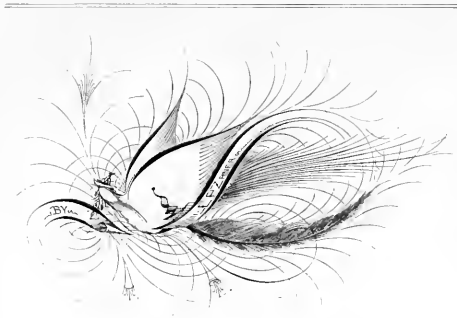


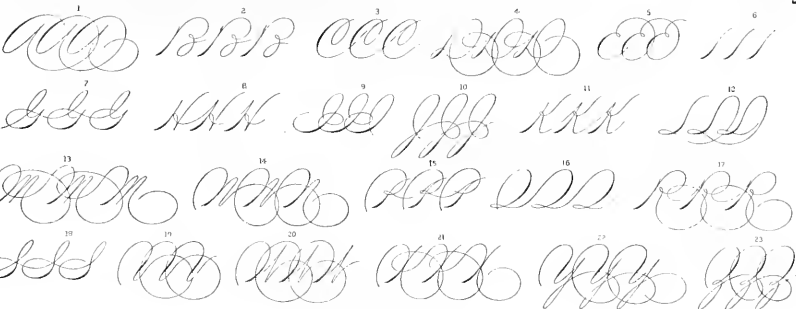
Photo-Engraved Flourish by C. F. Zaner, Columbus, Ohio.

and bear from others older in practice and older than myself. To show the importance of the work in the Training School, permit me to state that about six hundred teachers are employed in the primary and grammar grades, consequently changes in the teaching force are frequent and substitutes are called from the Training School. A large per cent. of the graduates are elected to positions in our city schools.

a fair rate of speed, making letters, etc., as we call either by name or by number the principles that enter into the composition of the work.

The succeeding lessons exercises may be given and letters introduced in the order of their classification. When sufficient progress has been made individual members of the class are required to call either by name or by number the principles and

#### Capital Letter Movement Exercises



Written by W.J. Kinsey  
Copyright 1887 by Putnam & Kinsey

From Putnam & Kinsey's Series of Lessons in Plain Writing.

#### Know, Execute, Criticise, Correct.

The Cardinal Points in Training Penmanship Teachers for Public School Work.

BY A. A. CLARE, SUPERINTENDENT OF WRITING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

In cities of considerable size a superintendent of writing must instruct children largely through the regular teachers. He must necessarily look to them for his success as an instructor, and considering them as his assistants it is his imperative duty to see that the teachers are not only conversant with the theory of penmanship, but are also efficient in execution, and more especially in their blackboard work.

Children in the primary grades are susceptible to impressions, and working largely by imitation it is the duty for a teacher to throw his daily work on the board in a

Two lessons a week are given the normal class, and a part of this time is used for blackboard instruction and drill.

The class is divided into two grades, and occasionally a member of the advanced grade is called upon to give a lesson to a part of the class while one division is writing on the board under the direction of the Superintendent of Writing.

The first lessons are given to instruction and drill in position, penholding, movement, etc. Letters are introduced in the order of their classification. Early in the term blackboard drill is given, and as we consider this an important feature in the course, I will dwell somewhat on this part of our work.

An automatic pencil is used in ruling the blackboard, with base, head and top lines, allowing two inches for the height of short letters.

One division of the class is sent to the board, and each pupil is allowed three or

the class write combinations and short words.

This requirement is given to show their knowledge of forms and to develop a quick application of the principles, also to teach the class to count with uniform time and at a good rate of speed.

Our course with the class while using pen and ink is in many respects similar to the blackboard drill.

Before graduating members of the advanced class are required to serve in the capacity of assistant teachers in one of the primary grades, where they may profit by observations; also conduct a few of the writing lessons.

Inexperienced or unqualified teachers receive a course of instruction similar in many respects to the one given in the Normal School.

In order that a teacher may utilize the time allowed for writing (which is from twelve to thirty minutes a day) he should

by clever work in the way of jokes and instrumental selection.

But the feature of the occasion was a sparkling comedietta entitled "Kakidoscopic Views of Married Life," from the treacherous pen of Mr. Kelley himself. The author and his accomplished wife were the main features in this drama, which won a great deal of applause and well earned it all. Those who witnessed the production expect to see it presented on the professional boards.

The play opens with the fifteenth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Subbs' wedding. It has a quick movement, domestic cycines of monumental proportions being sandwiched between scenes of blissful biling and cooking, the whole fabric pervaded with that delightful thread of humor for which the author is noted.

The profession may also be interested to know that the impressario of the occasion was Mr. Harry A. Sienner, the well known author and teacher, who, at one time was manager of a successful dramatic troupe. His part of the entertainment, it is quite unnecessary to say, was enacted with both grace and spirit. TILGHMAN GRADAM.



other; and this applies, not only to words containing the same consonants, but often to words of very different sounds, but represented by somewhat similar outlines. This pitfall of clashing, I suppose, is never wholly escaped. I am sure I have often fallen into it myself, and my most experienced brethren of the craft would have no hesitation in making the same humiliating confession. In the phonographic instruction books lists are given of words containing the same, or very similar, consonants that are liable to clash, unless they are distinguished by some varieties in outline or

guard. There are many words written similarly, of which it may be safely said that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred the context would be an unfailling guide as to the word employed; but what about the hundredth case? It may be a very unusual case, but the reporter should be equal to the emergency.

I am disposed to think that it is possible for any two words, however dissimilar in character or meaning, to be so placed as to render it difficult to tell by the context which is intended. Is it necessary then to provide for such rare cases by distinctions of

ized for making it. But if the reporter allows his attention to relax, as we are liable to do, and writes in a mechanical way without thinking of the sense, he is likely to drop into one of these pitfalls, of the existence of which he is made painfully aware when he comes to transcribe his notes, and cannot for the life of him tell which of two contending words should be written. He has never, perhaps, found any difficulty with them before, but now it stares him in the face, and he knows not how to meet it: he can only guess, and hope that he has guessed rightly.

impossible to tell by the context which of the two words was intended, and, unfortunately, the outlines were so similar as to afford no safe guidance. I could only make a guess, and I have not the slightest notion whether it was a right or a wrong

In another instance I found myself tripped by the two words "fished" and "officiate," both of which I write *f-sh-t*. There seems no possible danger of clashing in such a case; but it happened that the witness whom I was reporting was a clergyman, and was quite anxious as to certain rights of fishery which were called in question. He was asked: "I understand you fished (or officiate) at ———." Which word was used I could not remember when I came to transcribe the notes; nor did the context assist me in the least; and in this, as in the other case, I can only hope that the word I wrote was the correct one.

Now, in both these instances I ought to have seen the danger as I was taking notes, and provided against it; but through inattention or some other cause (probably it was inattention) I failed to do so. I am sorry to say that I could mention other cases of a similar character; but, perhaps, this confession of my shortcomings will suffice as a warning to others. I am not sanguine enough to hope that even if they follow my advice, and remember my example, they will entirely escape; but the falls may perhaps be less numerous, and the damage to their reputations less serious than they otherwise might have been.

Before altogether leaving this subject, let me say that these clashing are often occasioned by too great a straining after brevity. It is easy enough to provide contractions for long or frequently recurring words; but it is not always so easy to prevent their being mistaken for other words. As a rule, the longer the form the more distinctive it is; abbreviations, useful as they are, are usually accompanied by some additional liability to error. *Dr* is a useful contraction for "director," but a slight mistake in position might sometimes cause it to be misread for "doctor," unless the letter is written in full, and I have known "doctor" and "dear" clash rather awkwardly. *k* is a serviceable grammogloss for "come"; but I have often known it mistaken for "go," being written too thick, and not quite in position. Such an error could not be made if the word were written with both its consonants. Of course we cannot dispense with these abbreviations; but in using them we should remember the risk (often, I admit, very slight) which we run in employing them, and never definitely adopt any that have not been well tested in practice. Only very recently, in taking notes of a medical lecture in which the word "asidum" frequently occurred, I thought I would drop the *th* and write *sm*. The form appeared safe enough, and it was not until I came to write the adjective "asidmatic" *sm-tk*, with the same omission that I saw how easily it might be mistaken for "asidmatic" *sm-tk*. I did not give up the abbreviation on that account, but was a little more careful perhaps than I should otherwise have been to keep the *s* perfectly upright whenever the same adjective occurred, so as to prevent the risk of confusion.

#### Hooks and Crooks.

An Eccentric View of Scott-Brown.  
If Brother Brown could be content himself to be a little less partisan, how fragrant would be his "*Cross-Eccentric Exponent*."

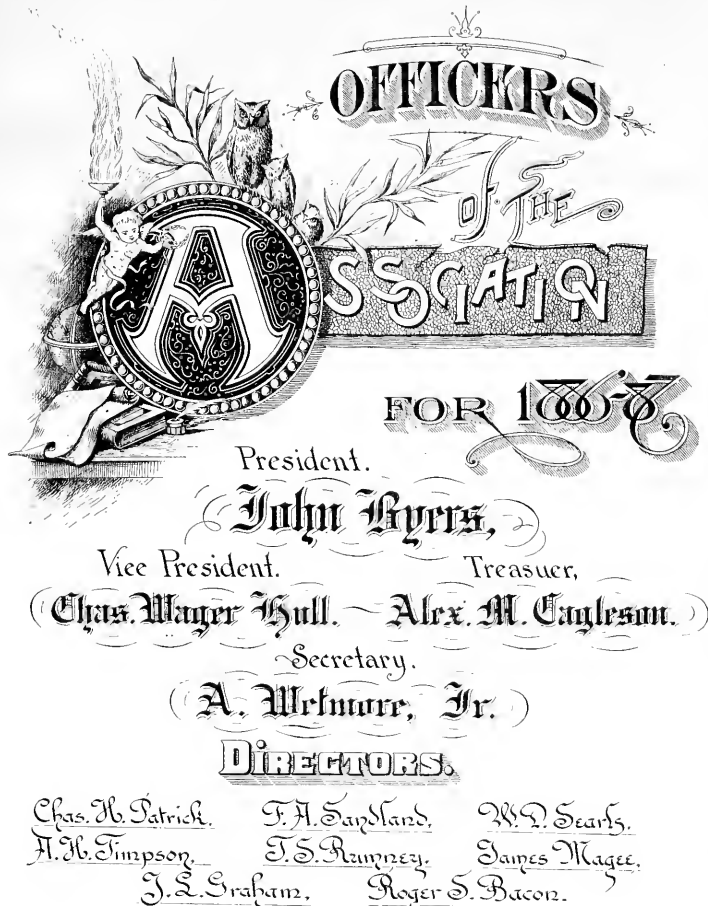
#### Prescribes the Greasy Diet.

The prize-idiot objection to the type writer comes from the editors of the *Critic*, to wit: "Compositors would never have the worst handwriting in the world than the best machine 'copy.' A dyspeptic editor of another newspaper declares that the worst of type writing produces 'an irritating effect' upon his nerves. This man should be fed on Greasy manuscript.—*Campanian Standard*."

#### Sniff

This is the way spelling "reform" is inaugurated by the "Reformers":

1. Omit *a* from the diagraph *ea* when pronounced as *short*; as in *head, health, etc.*
2. Omit silent final *e* after a short vowel, as in *har, gin, etc.*
3. Write *f* for *ph* in such words as *affair, fiction, etc.*
4. When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in *ash, cliff, etc.*
5. Change *th* to *f* when it has the sound of *t*, as in *laugh, impart, etc.*—*Phonographic Magazine*.



—XMS & SON—

This Engraved from Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal and Presented as a Specimen of Artistic Pen-Work.

position—such words as prominent, permanent, pre-eminent, editor, auditor, laughter. There is no great difficulty in learning the distinctive forms or positions provided for these words; and when the beginner has committed them to memory, and has them ready to his hand, he is apt to imagine that he is tolerably safe in the matter of clashes, and need trouble himself no further about them. Nothing could be more fallacious. The lists I have referred to, useful as they are, are by no means exhaustive. They contain perhaps the most frequent instances of liability to error, but there are hundreds of others occurring now and then as when the writer should be always on his

outline, so that in no instance should a shorthand character stand for more than one word? Not at all. But it is necessary that the note-taker should be always on the *qui vive* for possible mistakes of this kind, so that when an outline occurs which (though in the great majority of cases it is perfectly safe) may, from its peculiar connection, run the risk of being mistaken, he may avoid all chance of error by inserting a vowel or some other letter which shall be sufficiently distinctive. It is astonishing how readily the mind, when alert, perceives the necessity for some such distinction even when the hand is following a rapid speaker, and how quickly some method is extempor-

I may mention an instance or two occurring in my own practice to illustrate the danger of which I have spoken, and the necessity of watchfulness in order to avoid it. I was once taking notes of a law case, in which a witness gave evidence as to the proceedings of a detective, and also referred, occasionally, to his own wife. I wrote the word detective *dt-kt-r*, and wife *wif*, and one can easily see how these forms might, in rapid writing, so closely resemble each other as to be indistinguishable. One can hardly imagine, however, that two such words as "detective" and "wife" could be confused in reading; but it so happened that in one passage in the evidence it was

## The Editor's Leisure Hour.

## Luck.

"If the face in the moon  
Wear a frown—alas,  
Luck will be poor till the month shall pass;  
If the face in the moon  
Wear a smile—why, then,  
Luck will be good till it frown again."

## So runs a verse

That I used to say:  
I have learned it, since,  
In another way:

## "If a face be mused

By a frown—alas,  
Luck will be poor till the frown shall pass;  
If the face be bright,  
With a smile—why, then,  
Luck will be good till it frowns again."

## If the first be true

'Twould be hard to say;  
But the last, if you will,  
You can prove each day  
—H. R. Holman, in March Wild Awake

## The Horses of the World.

Given the important roles which cavalry and artillery play in the art of modern warfare, it may be interesting to know the total number of animals which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle. Here, according to the latest statistics, is the list: Russia, 21,570,000 horses; America, 9,500,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,300,000; Germany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 horses and 300,000 mules; England, 2,700,000 horses, Canada, 2,624,000; Spain, 680,000 horses and 2,200,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000 horses; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 316,000; Australia, 301,000, Holland, 135,000; and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules. It will be observed that Russia leads the list by an enormous majority.

## The Cowboy.

From Theodore Roosevelt's illustrated article in the *Midwinter Century* we quote the following: "Singly, or in twos or threes they gallop their wiry little horses down the street, their little couple figures erect or swaying slightly as they sit loosely in the saddle, while their stirrups are so long that their knees are hardly bent, the bridles not taut enough to keep the chains from clanking. They are smaller and less muscular than the wielders of ax and pick, but they are as hardy and self-reliant as any men who ever breathed—with bronzed, set faces and keen eyes that look all the world straight in the face without flinching as they dash out from under the broad-brimmed hats. Peril and hardship and years of long travel, broken by weeks of brutal dissipation, drag baggage there across their eager faces, but never dim their reckless eyes nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. They do not walk well, partly because they so rarely do any work out of the saddle, partly because their *chaps*, or leather overalls, hinder them when on the ground, but their appearance is striking for all that, and picturesque, too, with their jingling spurs, the big revolvers stuck in their belts and bright silk handkerchiefs knotted loosely round their necks over the open collars of the flannel shirts. When drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns, they cut and antics, riding their horses into the sidious, firing their pistols right and left, from loiterous lightheartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affairs, brought on either by the accidental contact of the moment or account of some hanging grudge, or perhaps because of bad blood between two ranches or localities; but quiet while on such sprees they are quick, rather self-contained men, perfectly frank and simple, and on their own ground treat a stranger with the most whole-souled hospitality, doing all in their power for him and scoring to take any reward in return. Although prompt to resent an injury, they are not at all apt to be rude to out-riders, treating them with what can almost be called a grave courtesy. They are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers, nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

## Chinese Art and Landscape Gardening.

There are said to be something like fifty thousand characters in the written language of the Chinese. I am sure it would take them all to fully describe the queer sights and strange customs we witnessed in Peking during the few days we rested there, at the cheerful United States Legation, before making our final start for the Great Wall.

The anomalous impression I received of the exterior of the town in my memorable ride was intensified as I came to know something of the interior life of Peking. My sister and I felt like two Chinese Alices in oriental wonderland when we came to visit some of the people who live in those strange

inhospitable-looking houses, their own homes, for it seemed as if all the pictures we had ever seen on Chinese porcelain had come to life and the figures were now stepping out of their dumpy state to greet us.

I had never known before that the twisted trees, contorted objects and queer architecture painted on Chinese punch-bowls and platters are not dull caricatures, but the Chinese representations of Chinese art ideas in the actual every day scenes of Chinese life. The grotesque figures which they paint on fans or screens, are all well-known historical characters, heroes of fiction, or defined sinitis and philosophers, and each one carries to the Chinese mind its peculiar traditional or romantic association.

There is very little picturesque scenery in China, and the few hills, streams and valleys which lovers of natural beauty have discovered, have done duty in decoration for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. But these outlook, made familiar by repetition, have a different meaning when the fact is explained that the skillful Chinese landscape gardeners have made innumerable miniature copies of these few bits of scenery in the court yards which are enclosed by the inner walls of all the houses of the better sort. These courts, a few feet in extent, oblong or square, are laid out in little mountain ranges, showing caverns and lakes, trails and ravines, on every side.—*Oliver Ridley-Seward in February Wild Awake.*

## THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

(This is an engraved reproduction of writing executed with the muscular movement by  
Willow Do Oct. 1887.  
J. H. Thott.

Business College  
Jamestown, N. Y. Oct. 1887  
Dear Amos  
These few lines will inform you with a fair specimen of my Business Writing executed with the True Am. Muscular Movement  
H. B. Parsons.

Smith Business College  
Oct. 11, 1887  
The cat was just a specimen from my  
hop. showed a movement of the hand  
L. S. Antisthides

Valparaiso, Ind. 1/2, 84  
D. T. Ames, Esq.  
205 Broadway, N. Y.  
My Dear Sir:— This is a specimen of rapid business writing, written with a course business pen, and, as a matter of course, with the "business" movement. It is given with a view to eliciting a grin from the professionals, and a smile from the boys. Brother C. H. Brown has the floor.  
Fraternally,  
E. A. Isaacs.

## Ice Cream a Product of Modern Civilization.

The first mention of ice cream that is found in our history is in the account of the festivities following Washington's first inauguration as President, in the City of New York, in 1792. Among the fires used on that occasion was ice cream, which is said to have been prepared, or at least suggested by Dolly Adams, then the brightest star in social and diplomatic circles. The new confection made quite a sensation at that time, and probably helped to increase Dolly Adams' popularity.

## Artesian Wells.

Artesian wells have always been the subject of a good deal of mystery, but they are quite commonly employed for sources of water supply. Messrs. Belding Bros. & Co., of Northampton, Mass., have had a sad experience with one intended to supply their silk works. After drilling to a depth of 3,700 feet the well was abandoned, as no flow of water was obtained. The bore was an eight-inch. Sand rock was struck at 150 feet, and the remainder of the boring was done without getting through it. At Holyoke, only nine miles away, good and abundant water is found at 600 feet. The Belding well is the deepest in that county. The next deepest is at St. Louis, Mo., where a depth of 3,180 feet gives a salubrious water. The deepest in the world is a Government well in Russia, over 4,000 feet deep and furnishing hot water. The largest artesian well in the world is near Possey, in France. This is two feet in diameter, 1,912 feet deep, and flows 3,755,000 gallons of water per day. Another famous one is at Greecle, France, which is sunk 1,802 feet and delivers 980,000 gallons of water daily, and with sufficient force to rise 130 feet above the surface.

## Celluloid.

Alexander Parkes, an Englishman, invented this remarkable substance in 1855, and made a fine display at the Paris Exposition in 1867. American patents of 1870 and 1874 are substantially identical with those now in use in England. In France there is only one factory, and there is none elsewhere on the continent, one in Hanover having been given up on account of the explosive nature of the stuff. In this country pure cellulose is commonly obtained from paper makers, in the form of tissue paper in wide rolls, after being nitrated by a bath of mixed nitrate and sulphuric acids, is thoroughly washed and partially dried. Camphor is then added and the whole is ground together and thoroughly baked. At this stage coloring matter may be put in. A little alcohol increases the plasticity of the mass, which is then treated for some time to powerful hydraulic pressure. Then comes breaking up the cakes and feeding the fragments between heated rolls, by which the amalgamation of the whole is completed. Its perfect plasticity allows it to be rolled into sheets, drawn into tubes, or molded into any desired shape.

## Thomomys at Home.

At length, having crawled under the roots of the ancient nutmeg trees, they uncovered the shole like a network of croquet hoops, we found ourselves at the edge of the mud, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the birds, who were still undisturbed. Here, with my glasses, I could see every feather, note the color of the eyes and watch every movement. There were no concealed between seven hundred and thousand birds, and a continuous low goose-like cackling was kept up. Never did I see a more beautiful mass of color. The male birds had now all got together, standing about five feet high, and with every extended and raised neck, were evidently watching events, preserving in the meantime a masterly inactivity. Now and again one would stretch out his great black and scarlet wings, but the general effect was the most exquisite shade of pink, as the feathers of the neck and wings are much lighter than those of the body. The hens sat on the nests, and some were sitting down in the muddy lazeon. After having watched the birds for an hour we showed ourselves; but whether

they had observed us before and became somewhat accustomed to our presence, or that when sitting they are more easy to approach than I thought, the only effect was that the hens left the nest and, joining the male birds, prepared for eventualities, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. While we were examining it, the birds flew round us within forty yards, so that we could have shot them easily. Of course we did not do so.—*Henry A. Blake, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

## Career of the Umbrella.

In Queen Anne's time it is mentioned, both by Swift and Gay, that the umbrella was used by women, but up to the middle of the eighteenth century it appears never to have been used in England by men, though Wolfe, the then future conqueror of Quebec, wrote from Paris in 1752, describing it as in general use in that city, and wondering that so convenient a practice had not yet penetrated to England. Hanway, the famous traveler and philanthropist, who returned to England in 1759, is said to have been the first Englishman who carried an umbrella, and a Scotch footman named John MacDonald, who had traveled with his master in France and Spain, mediums in his curious autobiography that he brought one to London in 1778, and persisted in carrying it in wet weather though

## Manuscripts in Shakes.

St. Paul's Cathedral in London, has a relic of the ancient monastic library: it is a vellum folio in Latin, with its old chain attached. The library of Wells Cathedral was chained in former days and some of its volumes still retain the rings to which the chains were linked. In 1481 Sir Thomas Lylestone bequeathed to the convent of Halesowen a book "which I will be laid and bound with an iron chayne in some convenient part within the said church at my costs so that all priests and others may see and rede it whene it pleaseth them." Fox's Book of Martyrs was often chained in the churches. Many of the rare tomes of the Oxford Bodleian Library used to be chained, and when James I. visited it he declared that were he not a king he would desire no other prison than to be chained with so many good authors. When John Selden's books were given to the Bodleian in 1659, over £25 were spent in providing them with fetters. Not until the latter half of the last century did the Bodleian Library shake off all its shackles.

Everybody is writing about our new premium offers. We can't answer you all by mail, friends. Get the February number, and you will find everything as clearly defined as the noonday sun. If you haven't the February number, send us ten cents for one before they are all gone.

not argue the point now, but will say that a free movement is a good thing, and that making large caps will help to develop it. We have also to say that many who aspire to be called pennmen spend all their energy on capitals and cannot write a decent line of small letters to save their lives. This should not be so, and we desire to emphasize the importance of working at the exercises in small letters given in our fourth lesson.

In the next lesson we shall take up flourishing. Our lessons in this department will be few and to the point, after which we will take up the more interesting and valuable subject of lettering.

PENNMAN'S LUXURIOS' AMES' Best Pen. If you have already tried it, you will use no other. If you haven't, you've cheated your self of a pleasure.

## Modern Views on Literature.

"What you reading now, Name?"  
"Oh, I'm reading Tolstoi."  
"Isn't he splendid?"  
"Oh, just splendid! Wasn't Anna Karenina splendid?"  
"Splendid! Have you read any of Turgenieff's books yet?"  
"Oh, yes, I've just finished 'Dimitri Rodionine.'"  
"Isn't it splendid?"  
"Splendid!"



Photo-Engraved from Copy by H. W. Kibbe, and Presented in Connection with Accompanying Lesson.

a jeering crowd followed him crying, "Frenchie, why don't you get a coach?" In about three months, he says the army was almost ceased, and gradually a few foreigners and then some Englishmen followed his example. Defer had described the umbrella as one of the contrivances of Robinson Crusoe, and umbrellas were in consequence called "Robinsons." They were looked upon for a long time as a sign of extreme effeminacy, and they multiplied very slowly. Dr. Jamieson, in 1782, is said to have been the first person who used one at Glasgow, and Southey's mother, who was born in 1752, was accustomed to say she remembered the time when any one would have been hoisted who carried one in the streets of Bristol. A single course out one was often kept in a coffee house to be lent out to customers, or in a private house to be taken out with a carriage and held over the heads of ladies as they got in or out; but for many years those who used umbrellas in the street were exposed to the insults of the mob and to the persist in very natural animosity of the luckless customer, who bespattered them with mud and lashed them furiously with their whips. But the manifest convenience of the new fashion secured its ultimate triumph, and before the close of the century umbrellas had passed into general use.—*Lecky's History of England.*

## Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY H. W. KIBBE.

6.

In our last lesson we gave some rapid writing, practical for business purposes, and in this lesson we give some more of the same kind, so far as the movement is concerned, but written with more care and in what we will call professional style. The small letters, as well as the caps, are made with what is called a pure forearm or muscular movement, using the fingers only to hold the pen. The copy was written with a dot pen and India ink ground black, and is presented just as it fell from the pen, excepting a reduction in size. All penmen who have tried preparing plain writing for photo-engraving, using thick India ink, a fine elastic pen, and the same free movement used in ordinary rapid writing, know how hard it is to do, and we hope they will criticize gently the many little faults in our copy.

We spoke in our last lesson of catering a little to the taste of "Mark's" boys, and in fulfillment of our promise give the set of forearm or muscular movement capitals, and a few superfluous lines in the note. In and for many years those who used pens say that they show a very good movement and nothing else. Well, we will

"I think all his books are splendid."  
"So they are, just splendid."  
"How do you like Howells?"  
"He's splendid, too."  
"Isn't he, though?"  
"Yes, indeed. Have you ever read any of Helmes'?"  
"Oh, of course. Isn't he splendid?"  
"Isn't he, though? He's so funny, too, isn't 'Elsie Venner' splendid?"  
"The last splendid! But Miss Muloch's books are the ones I cry over."  
"They are just splendid! Did you ever read Hugo's 'Les Misérables'?"  
"Oh, isn't it exciting? But it's splendid, too. Don't it end funny?"  
"Yes, rather; but it's splendid, clear though."  
"Indeed it is. I like to have a look and right."  
"So do I. That's what makes Dickens' books so splendid. They end so good."  
"They are splendid, aren't they?"  
"Splendid!"

Conversation between two Society women, *from Dolly's Press*

OUR INSTRUCTIONS.—Use best material; spare no necessary expense to give us the best article on the market. We don't want a cheap pen for competition with existing brands; we want the best, no matter what the selling price may be.  
True. *Ner. Ruston—Ames' Best Pen; Penless' Luxurios.*





Ad. rushing business. Address at once, Stinson  
n., Portland, Maine.

## Scrap Book.

—Thousands of letters are received in *The Journal* every in the course of a month. A large proportion of them are handwriten, and so it would take pages to mention the most important to notice them all. Here are some taken at random:

A. H. Fassett, Fayetteville, Pa., a pupil of H. W. Kibbe, who gives his master credit; *Lazarus Levi*, Syracuse, who goes his instruction from A. W. Dakin; L. F. Scherer of Reading, Pa., who writes a great deal better since he has been reading *The Journal*; E. B. Plimley, 10 East 22nd street, New York, with club; L. Aspre, of the Northwestern College of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn., with club; A. Phillips, of the St. Thomas, Ontario, Business College, with club; J. Harbison Cole, East Greenwich, R. I., with club; E. Morris, La Plata, Mo.; A. T. Reynolds, of the Detroit Business College, Augusta, Me., with club; O. J. Penrose, of the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York, with club; C. A. French, Boston, Mass., with club; G. K. Denney, Buffalo, N. Y., Business University, with club; B. F. Engelhorn, of the Normal Training School, Helena, Montana, with club; W. E. Desmond, Grid Centre, N. Y.; L. W. Hallett, Millerton, Pa., with club; C. N. Crandle, Dixon, Illinois, Business College; C. H. Kinnings, 205 Arch street, Philadelphia; W. J. Lillie, 200 Austin avenue, Chicago; W. S. Hull, Ypsilanti, Mich., with club; W. H. Shrawder, Richmond, Ind., with club; N. L. Lane, Union City, Pa., with club; E. M. Chandler, Port, Texas; C. H. Runnels, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Poole, South Bristol, Maine.

S. Williams, Spaulding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo., with club; H. T. Leavitt, Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Gaudin, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Chamberlain, Webster, Pa.; Business College; J. M. Wade, Gardiner, Pa.; J. M. Johnson, Salina, Kansas; E. C. McKee, Columbus, Ohio; J. M. Vincent, Sumter's Business College, Chicago; F. J. Erding, Scherfield, Quincy, Ill.; A. H. Steadman, Toledo, Ohio, with club; C. R. McCulloch, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont., with club; W. C. Walton, Port-

smouth, N. H.; W. H. Lottrop, South Boston, Mass., with club; J. P. Carothers, Western College, Shawnee, Ia.; W. H. Barker, Western College, Ind.; Commercial College; E. W. Spencer, Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis., with club; A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Harmon, Lexington, Ky.; R. S. Collins, Knoxville, Tenn.; Business College; J. H. Putnam, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. L. Free, Easton, Pa., Business College, with club.

B. W. McCafferty, East Liverpool, Ohio; E. A. Eger, Hamilton, Ohio; Business College, Ohio, with club; W. T. Watson, L. L. Lillie's Business College, Memphis, Tenn., with club; W. S. Jones, Portland, Oregon, with club; W. D. Shumeter, *Editor Pez*; Dr. H. B. Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Steele, Cambridge, Ohio; J. M. Melan, Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa; L. M. Johnson, Iowa City, Iowa, Commercial College; L. M. Duggert, Bardette Business College, Boston.

Charles Metcalfe, McComb, Ill., with elegant specimens of plain writing; T. J. Taylor, 101 enclosing various exercises and cards of a high order of execution. Theron is one of Frank McKee's pupils.

—The latest issue of Kibbe's Alphabet are in keeping with the unique and beautiful style in which the penmanship specimens are characterized by some new bird specimens from the pen of J. E. Elliot, of the Central Business College, St. Louis. A number of very beautiful automatic specimens by H. H. Barber, of Iowa, show that the hand of that gentleman has lost none of its cunning. W. M. Wagner, Penman of the St. Albans Business College, Richmond, Va., is an exceptionally expert writer, he submits cards. Samples of steel and copper-plate engraving of a high order of execution come from J. S. Bonaldi, of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

—The St. Charles, Bangor, Maine, who gives him has received much practical instruction from *The Journal*, sends us a well executed drawing of a horse's head. Sam J. Bar, Sumnerville, Ill., shows various specimens of executed capital, B. Marney, of Wheel's Business College, Brooklyn, exhibits superior skill in some tracery in the shape of birds. C. W. Temple, San Antonio, Texas, contributes one of his characteristic dourly depicted

mens to our collection. C. P. Zaner, the accomplished young scribe of Columbus, Ohio, sends some written cards and exercises, which for beauty and delicacy of finish, can hardly be surpassed. Good specimens in the same line come from E. B. Baker, Galveston, Ill. Several very artistic specimens are submitted by P. A. Hromak of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Business College.

H. C. Davis, of the Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., sends some very clever exercises of work.

—T. M. Williams, of the Actual Business College, Pittsburg, Pa., submits a very unique bird specimen. From J. D. Briar, Blandin, Ia., we have a specimen of writing meant for engraving; the lines, however, are not sufficiently connected to permit of its being engraved. Other creditable specimens have been received from the following:

V. L. Cremer, the fifteen-year-old penman of Green Bay, Wisconsin; G. W. Albion, Newark, N. J.; Business College, with club; L. C. Heywood, Director of Physical Culture of the U. S. M. C. A. gymnasium, Worcester, Mass.; R. H. Seulin, Benson, Mich.; P. B. Hatch, Rockland, Me.; F. A. Westridge, Grant, Iowa; F. J. Whiteaker, Port Wayne, Ind.; W. D. Johnson, Washington, Ontario; Frank W. Hall, Kane, Pa.

## Educational Notes.

Contributions for this Department may be addressed to J. E. Kellary, editor of *The Penman's Art*, Journal, First National Bank building.

## FACTS.

Harvard distributed \$53,000 to indigent students last year.

The census school population of the South has increased 300 per cent. since 1870.

There are 2,000 Protestant girls in convent schools in the Canadian province of Ontario.

No more little Moslems will be sent to Christian schools in Palestine, for the Turkish government has forbidden it.

There are 100 school districts in Vermont which have less than a dozen regular

Atmospherical knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely responded, "An umbrella."

"Boy," said a schoolmaster, putting his hand on the boy's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you."

"I believe so, too," replied the boy.—*Open Court.*

Englishman (to Frenchman): "And is your curriculum large and extended?"

French: "Large and extended? Well, I should say so. Was it four laps to the mile?"—*Life.*

Teacher: "I'm sorry to hear a little boy use such shocking language. Do you know what is comes of little boys who swear?"

Urelian: "Yes'm. Der gits ter be boss car drivers."

Papa: "Why did the teacher whip you, my child?"

Boy: "Oh, for nothing at all. When he asked how many teeth I had, I answered, 'a mouthful.'"

In the rhetoric class: Teacher: "Take the sentence, 'She gave herself away.' How can that be changed and still retain the same meaning?"

Pupil: "She got married."—*Danville Breeze.*

The superintendent, on introducing a young man as a new teacher for a class, asked, in his behalf, how their former teacher began work. A denure was answered: "The first thing she did every Sunday was to kiss us all around."

Bright Geometry Student:—"This radii is Professor."—"I suppose you mean radius. In Latin, when they mean one, they use 'radius' and when more than one, 'radii'; but in our language we use 'I' for singular and 'us' for plural."

First Madam Boy:—"Come on. What you waiting for?"

## THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

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Charles Metcalfe, McComb, Ill., with elegant specimens of plain writing; T. J. Taylor, 101 enclosing various exercises and cards of a high order of execution. Theron is one of Frank McKee's pupils.

—The latest issue of Kibbe's Alphabet are in keeping with the unique and beautiful style in which the penmanship specimens are characterized by some new bird specimens from the pen of J. E. Elliot, of the Central Business College, St. Louis. A number of very beautiful automatic specimens by H. H. Barber, of Iowa, show that the hand of that gentleman has lost none of its cunning. W. M. Wagner, Penman of the St. Albans Business College, Richmond, Va., is an exceptionally expert writer, he submits cards. Samples of steel and copper-plate engraving of a high order of execution come from J. S. Bonaldi, of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

—The St. Charles, Bangor, Maine, who gives him has received much practical instruction from *The Journal*, sends us a well executed drawing of a horse's head. Sam J. Bar, Sumnerville, Ill., shows various specimens of executed capital, B. Marney, of Wheel's Business College, Brooklyn, exhibits superior skill in some tracery in the shape of birds. C. W. Temple, San Antonio, Texas, contributes one of his characteristic dourly depicted

scholars apiece, and the average pay of teachers is smaller than in any other North-

An uncommonly bright colored girl, who passed with much credit the test for admission to the school of stenography of the Cooper Union, with only about 20 per cent. of the candidates being accepted, has a front seat with the class.

The different college gymnasiums are shown as follows: Harvard, \$10,000; Yale, \$12,000; Princeton, \$38,000; Amherst, \$65,000; Columbia, \$154,000; Williams, \$20,000; Cornell, \$40,000; Litchfield, \$40,000; and Dartmouth, \$25,000.

Princeton's class of '79 was the wealthiest ever at the institution. Its members are now considering the project of presenting the college with an elegant bronze statue of Dr. Cushing, to be placed by H. Gaudens. The cost will be about \$25,000.

There are about 600 students at Wellesley College, and they do its housework. Every girl is trained to do one kind of work, and to do it quickly and well. Forty-five minutes out of the twenty-four hours is allowed. Co-operation performs wonders.

In 1891 there were in the United States, in round numbers, 10,000,000 voters. Of this number, 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the whole, were illiterate. One in every group of five could not write his name, one in every six could not read his ballot.

## FAMIES.

A facious pedagogue said that his husband was in the collar-and-cuff line.—*Texas Siftings.*

A boy may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to a "square root" he is there.

Father:—"Tommy, does your teacher use a switch?"

Tommy:—"He's a man, papa."

It is rumored that Chicago has sent a petition to Congress asking that log Latin be substituted for the English language in this country.—*Burlington Free Press.*

## College Bred Men in Politics.

Of the seventy-six United States Senators thirty have received a classical education, and forty-six, or eight more than one-half, have been educated in common schools and academies. Of the 333 Representatives and Territorial Delegates, but 108 have attended college, while 225, or fifty-nine more than the entire number, are either self educated or have received their instruction at institutions whose curriculum did not extend beyond the ordinary English studies.

Of the relative influence of the two classes it is not my purpose to speak. Nor can I do so without obvious impropriety. This phase of the subject is not included in the inquiry whether education helps or hinders the young and ambitious aspirant in the preliminary contest for preferment in public affairs.

Generally speaking, however, it may be said that college graduates as a rule exhibit a certain lack of practical capacity dealing with men and things. They take subtle and abstract views of all questions, and are apt to be timid, cautious and conservative, rather than progressive and radical. It was said of Joseph Addison that he failed as Secretary of State because, in composing his dispatches, he hesitated about forms of expression and the rhetorical construction of sentences till the emergency was passed. Senator Sumner was another illustration of splendid incapacity for practical affairs in legislation. His ideals were incomparably pure and lofty, and it seemed impossible for him to realize that statutes are the result of

Second Omaha Boy—"Mamma won't let me go."

Mamma:—"My mamma lets me go most every where. Yours is awful stiff, ain't she?"

Yes, she was to be principal of a seminary.

"Was she?"

Yes, I guess pop didn't think about the matter. Why, that was madder for me when he married a school teacher.

## Just for Fun.

(COMPILED BY F. B. KELLEY.)

Ships are frequently on speaking terms, and they lie to.

"Woman feels where man thinks," says a wise woman. "Yes, that's why man's kind is just what we need."

The man who has enough hat better look at the calendar for this year.—*London Bulletin.*

A tickler man is just men enough to catch his life's affliction, because she has so much joy.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Everything is at least a century old in Philadelphia. Even the principal street of the village is called "Chester."—*Somersville Journal.*

A French woman confesses to the hating of eight lachans. Few women possess the power to fasten eight men.—*Biographien Republican.*

A post sent to an editor a contribution entitled "Why do I live?" The editor answered: "Because you sent your contribution by mail instead of bringing it."

"Why do I live?" the housewife asked some one remarked: "He had no father, and he had no mother."

"Fausse man," said a wit sitting near by.

Guest (to landlady): "I say, landlady, have you got such a thing as an encyclopedic dictionary in the house?"

Landlady:—"No, sir, we have not; but there is a gentleman from Boston in the reading room."—*Hopner's Bazaar.*

compromise and adjustment. If he could not secure what was to his conception absolutely right and just, he resolutely refused to accept half-measures. He would either reach the goal or take no step in its direction.

Superior scholarship is a man from the mass of his fellows, and puts him out of sympathy with them. It creates a barrier which must be overcome before confidential relations can be established, and the young men who are aspiring to leadership in the coming generation, in their struggle with poverty and adversity, can find consolation in the reflection that the great leaders of the past have had neither degrees nor diplomas. Abraham Lincoln, the greatest of all, had the humblest origin and the scantiest scholarship. Yet he surpassed all orators in eloquence, all diplomats in wisdom, all statesmen in foresight and the most auditions in fame.—*Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, in the New York World.*

Wife (to husband):—"There were two things I liked, one for \$13 and one for \$18."

Husband:—"Which did you finally decide upon?"

Wife:—"The \$18 one. I'm a little superstitious about the number thirteen."

A bibe in the country seat of the Emperor of Austria, near Vienna, is used as a skating rink, and the next day it becomes used as a skating rink with an ink bottle attached to the back of his skate, the neck adjusted so as to allow the ink to flow out in a regular stream. With that writing apparatus he sketched the name of the Crown Prince on the ice in lines that a writing master might envy.—*Evening Wisconsin.*



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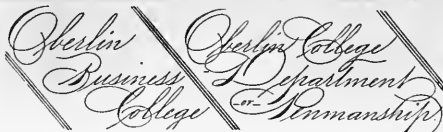
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TEACHERS' GUIDE.

VOLUME XII.—No. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1888.

## No. 1.

BY DANIEL T. AMES

*Correct Position*

In any undertaking two things are necessary for success: first, a clear and distinct conception of what it is purposed to do; second, a perfect understanding as to how it is to be done. In the construction of any edifice the beginning is with the designer, who perfects the entire plan while even the stone is in the quarry and the quarry is in the stone. In the present case. By this plan the builder is guided in all the minutia of the construction. Were builders to proceed at once with their work without carefully devised plans there could be no certainty or harmony of effort on the part of those employed. The work of one would not match the application of another. All would be chance, and the entire work would soon end in inextricable confusion.

So in teaching or learning to write, good results can come only from well directed efforts to the accomplishment of a clearly conceived purpose. Even then, if the ideal is false or the method for its attainment wrong, the end must be, to a greater or less degree, a failure.

Unnumerable have been the schemes devised for a short cut to a good-handwriting and about equally numerous have been the ideals for good writing. We wish to say at the outset that there is no royal way to a good hand-writing. Its acquisition is through patient, and earnest study and practice. Yet we believe that it is within the acquirement of all persons having com-

The idea that writing is more specifically a gift than any other attainment is an absurdity. It is true that writing is more difficult of acquirement than a knowledge of some other branches of study, because it is a double acquisition. There must be a discipline of the mind and taste in order that there may be a correct and true conception of what constitutes good writing; that is to say a good ideal and then a training of muscles and hand to do well and readily the work. Thus there is a double labor as compared with the study of geography, or arithmetic or other branches, the mastery of which is entirely a mental operation.

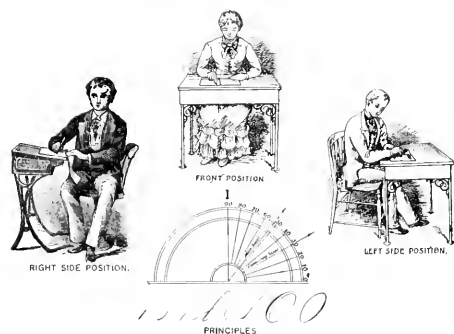
In these lessons it will be the earnest effort of the author not only to present correct models for imitation but to set forth the best methods for acquiring their mastery.

First, what are we to understand by "good, practical writing"? It is that which is most easily read, and most easily, rapidly and gracefully written. To be legible letters must have a clear and distinctive form. To be rapid, they must be simple and simple in construction, and written with a rapid combined fore-arm movement. To be graceful, there must be an equal mastery of form and motion, so that the letters apparently flow together in perfect harmony of size, form, slant, spacing, shade, and all that goes to give a pleasing and satisfactory effect.



Second, How is it to be done? By careful study and practice from good models, either engraved or written.

Being now ready to begin our work we do what all good workmen should do first—consider our materials and implements. We select a pen of medium fineness, paper having a smooth, hard finish, and ink as black as it is possible to get with a free flow.

The position at the table should be such as to give as complete a rest to the fore-arm as possible. We believe that the right side



The series of exercises below are to be practiced in the order given.

to the body will generally be the best, though there are good arguments in favor of the front and left sides, each of which we present. The position at the desk, however, is of less importance than the relative position of the arm, pen and paper; be maintained; that is to say, the lower margin of the paper should be at right angles to the arm, the pen so held as to bring its face squarely to the paper, so that each will be under the eye, and the pen will be held to one side, so as to bring greater pressure upon one nib than the other, there is necessarily a rough, ragged line, while the pen is constantly impeded in its motion by catching in the paper. The illustration shows the position of the body at the table and the pen in the hand.

THE MUSCLES IN ACTION.

Having established our position we now give attention to movement. Three movements are employed more or less in writing.

First of all and most common is the finger movement. By this we understand that the entire motion by which the letters are constructed is the movement of the joints of the hand and fingers. The next movement in point of use, and *first* in excellence, is the combined fore-arm and finger movement, which is secured by resting the fore arm just front the elbow, and by the simple relaxation and contraction of the muscles of the forearm. This, united with a motion of the fingers which aids in the construction of the extended letters and some of the more complex points of writing, is the most free and tireless of movements employed in writing.

Third, the whole arm movement, which is obtained by raising the arm entirely from the table, resting only the point of the pen and the tips of the fingers upon the paper. This is the most free and sweeping of all the movements. This movement when employed in writing tends to make it loose and inaccurate, because it is not a long lever, and, therefore, is not easy to so discipline it as to produce writing having proper uniformity of size and form. It will of necessity be flourishy, sprawly and unsystematic in appearance. The only practical use to be made of this movement is in offhand flourishing, large capitals, supercriptions, etc., where it may be used to good advantage.

We would therefore recommend most thoroughly the combined fore-arm and finger movement for all ordinary writing. Especially to persons who anticipate much writing, either as clerks or in any active business pursuit, the combined forearm and finger movement is well nigh indispensable.

PEN IN HAND.

Being seated, as we have advised, right front of our desk with a firm, easy position of the body, we take a pen, holding it as illustrated in the cut. It will be observed that two positions are represented for the pen. That in which the holder crosses the fore-finger in front of the knuckle-joint is the proper position for the finger movement, as being that which gives the most free action of all the joints and muscles employed. That position in which the holder falls back of the knuckle is preferable for the combined action of the hand and arm, as being easier upon the holder, and since the motion of the pen is chiefly derived from the muscular action of the forearm the position is no impediment to celerity of action.

We are now ready to begin work upon the movement exercises, an extensive and careful practice upon which cannot be overestimated in the acquisition of a good handwriting. Forms of letters which are slowly and carefully written, and which are the result of little practical utility for business purposes. Facility of motion will be acquired much more readily in practicing upon the movement exercises than in writing words and sentences. In order that practice upon the movement shall be effective, it must be with care. Thoughtless scribbling gives no available discipline. In selecting exercises they should be such as bring the muscles in play in every direction required for writing, that is laterally as well up as down. The lines of the practice material are specially arranged upon this plan.

## Racing with the Pen.

The Cry Is "Speed! Speed!" But Is There Lead Speed?

BY W. F. LYON.

Is there not danger that Young America will get an overdose of speed? So many are crying speed, speed, where there is no speed.

It is rather amusing to read some of the articles which appear on the subject. Many of our young teachers of to-day seem to think that they have discovered something new, when, in reality, they have simply found some old footprints in the sand.

As I read these productions I am reminded of my boyhood days, when I used to take the farm horses out in the back lots and whip them. How the apple trees did fly past us! We thought we were making the fastest time on record, but when, in real years, we were permitted to mount a rear flyer, how tame the former times appeared.

These "Professors" talk as though rapid writing had never been thought of until they developed it. They talk of the old teachers, in fact, of all but themselves, as slow writers. They do not mention names, and so I have been looking around to see who they mean. The fact is they have been riding their own little donkeys out in the back lots so long that they imagine that they are making wonderful speed, but if they could once draw up alongside of such men as J. W. Lusk, J. V. R. Chapman, Victor M. Rice, Robert C. Spencer, William P. Cooper, Stephen Howland, Alexander Cowley, W. H. Howell, and a host of others, might imagine, when they had time to take breath and wipe the dust out of their eyes, as they saw the host far ahead of them, they would realize what asses they had been making of themselves.

To say that this kind of rapid writing is of recent origin is really saying what is utterly false and to impute that to Mr. Spencer ("The father of all decent writing," as one has so aptly put it.) did not teach rapid writing, and did not make rapid writers, is to cast a slur upon one of the purest and most unselfish characters ever known to the writing fraternity. It is simply to say that they who say such things either did not know the man or they are very careless with the truth.

I believe in rapid writing. I believe in rapid reading. I believe in rapid arithmetic, but I believe that speed in anything must come by degrees, and not all at once.

Accuracy should be cultivated by our young people fully as much as speed. When the boy goes into a business house of whatever kind, especially where he has the handling of money, he will find this to be true. It is not the boy who can make change the quickest, but the boy who never makes a mistake, who keeps his books. The book-keeper who can always swear by his books, whose balances sheet always comes out right, and whose statements and bills are never returned for correction, is the one who is never found looking for a job, while the lightning calculator" is often seen in some distant bawling for a place to stay over night."

Suppose we take a class of children in reading and say to them: Now we want you to read this right off, no matter what you call the words; the pronunciation will come after a while of any thing, but keep going. Never mind if you do "dog," when you should say "cat," it will be all right by-and-by. Keep your tongue going; the words will come. This would be just as sensible as to say that the writing man at speed. No matter how the letters look, we will stick them out when we get farther along.

The easiest thing to cultivate is carelessness. Words will grow without any attention.

As I should begin to develop movement just as soon as the child begins to walk, when we develop movement in the right way, we increase the speed. This development will be gradual up to the most rapid execution, if persisted in. "When a thing is once begun, never leave it till it is done." Let our children be urged to go just a little faster than they are inclined to go, but they should never be allowed to go fast enough to destroy the forms of the letters.

I wish to be understood here. I do not believe in allowing the children to draw the letters like the engraver, but in teaching them forms, preserving the curves and straight lines in their order, height and slant. Train the eye and mind, as well as the hand—the eye to see, the mind to think, and the hand to execute.

Mr. Spencer is very careful to give his pupils accurate foundations of the forms of letters before allowing them to practice upon the mind by his striking illustrations, so that the pupil would not and could not forget them, and the fastest and best business penmen I have ever met were his pupils.

One of the times ago I called upon G. V. Michael at his "Pen Art Hall" in Oberlin, O. His school was in session, and I took pains to watch the speed of pupils in writing. They were making quick motions, but their writing was not rapid. From Oberlin I went to Cleveland and called upon P. R. Spencer, Jr. I found him teaching a writing lesson, and without his knowing what I was doing, I took careful note of the speed of his pupils. My observation was that Spencer's pupils could actually write one-third more words in ten minutes than Michael's could, with less fuss about it, and the quality of their writing was far superior.

The old adage "The more haste the less speed" holds good in writing.

Pupils passing from the eighth grade to the high school should be able to write fifteen words per minute for ten consecutive minutes or any number of minutes. This can be reached, and when I am told that the child in the first grade should write with the same speed as the child in the eighth grade, I am constrained to say that "the fools are not all dead."

### Pursuaded for General Work.

"Having very thoroughly tested Ames' Best Pens in general work, I can say with pleasure that they are superior in every particular, and have recommended them to all desiring a smooth, easy and lasting pen."

E. L. BURNETT.

Bryant & Stratton Business College, Providence, R. I.

### Invitation Cards.

The special cards sent out for invitations to afternoon teas are a trifle larger than a lady's visiting card. A single narrow square is generally preferred. The word "tea" is omitted this season, and the left-hand corner of the card is engraved only with the hour—"four to seven," or "three to six"—and the date on which the tea is to be given; the address is engraved in the right-hand corner. The name of the eldest daughter, at home is sometimes placed on the card under her mother's name. Where the daughter gives tea, and if the father is a widower, in exceptional cases, his name is placed on the card above the daughter's, where her mother's would be. The form of invitation to the "tea" differs little in appearance from the form of the "card with the word 'Ketchum' omitted."

Invitations to dancing parties are on note paper, and all engraved, with the space left blank for the name of person invited to be filled in the handwriting of the hostess. The words "dancing" or "cotillion" or "waltz" are engraved in the top left-hand corner in the left-hand corner, with the date on which the entertainment is to be given. The words, "The favor of an early answer is requested," or the letters "R. S. V. P." are not often used, as persons acquainted with the good usually appreciate the necessity of acknowledging the invitation promptly. Invitations engraved on note paper with blanks to be filled in with the date and name of the guest are kept out hand by ladies who give a number of informal entertainments.

### Meets His Unqualified Approval.

Ames' Best Pen meets with my hearty and unqualified approval. In fact I am delighted, I have long sighed for just such a pen. Enclosed please find \$1, for which please send me a new cross box.

JAMES W. HARRIS.

Teacher of Writing in the Curtis Commercial College, Minneapolis, Minn.

## A Voice From Yale.

Rapid Writing in the Lecture Room—Musical Box Adjuncts.

Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—From the shades of old Yale I look out upon the great world of mental and physical activity, where I shall soon be engaged in business.

Those who enter a great university imbued with ambition and bright hopes soon find that in carelessly taking rapid notes of lectures, the handwriting degenerates into a scrawl, often illegible and meaningless to everyone but the writer. The mind inclined by him to it becomes a labyrinth of mystery unsolvable.

There are some men who prudently cultivate and preserve a good hand-writing throughout their college course and, some of them, like President Garfield, utilize it to earn money to defray the expenses of their education.

A variety of calligraphic literature has at various times fallen into my hands and interested me in some of the lauded methods of acquiring a free use of the pen.

A test of these methods proves some of the to be unpractical and harmful. In one test ten gentlemen and ladies endeavored to write by musical time.

Those who kept the time wrote illegibly and those who wrote couldn't could not keep the time. This experience disclosed the fact that elementary lines may be executed by a number of persons fairly well in concert, although such performance is unnecessary, but the attempt to throw off letters, words and sentences, each person to the same number within a given time was proved to be practically a failure.

The method for gaining greater calligraphic freedom found to be in accordance with the aptitude of the system is as follows: Write a word or words, according to your habit, at an average speed, noted by a time-piece, during a minute; then write again with the view of writing better and more rapidly, and repeat the effort preserving good position and easy movements until the highest rate of speed is reached, and proper position is attained. In this way a rate of thirty, forty and even fifty words per minute can be acquired in practical writing, adapted to use in the lecture room and in mercantile houses.

Experiments in ambidextrous writing were made, giving indubitable proof that a better result was secured in the shorter time if its practice is supplemented by using the left hand occasionally.

These methods are clearly explained in the letter-press of the new Spencerian Compendium, recently issued in a large single volume.

As a naturally successful instructor in New York City, employs music as an aid to good writing in a new, pleasing and advantageous way. A music box is used and the number of minutes the note reverberates through the room is occupied by the students in writing; perhaps a sentence having been written, the time, etc., is said, five minutes; then each writer corrects or corrects his words under the direction of the instructor.

Some reach seventy words at first, and others one hundred and then a higher number.

In the world of letters and business at no time has the pen exercised such power as now. Colleges, the time, etc., is said, five minutes; then each writer corrects or corrects his words under the direction of the instructor.

Yours truly,

NOVUS MOSO.

### A Simple Arithmetic Problem.

If you should work to secure subscribers for the JOURNAL, and should get say, on an average of one a day for the year round, you could get a \$100 type writer and a \$100 bicycle for your pains, or a library of nearly 200 volumes. All Editions bound in leather, bound and all standard works. There are many other articles you could get in place if preferred.

For one subscriber a day for one month, a handsome bread-slicing double barrel machine, an elegant heavy gold plate imitating case gold watch of standard manufacture, with stop attachment.

And the list is too long. Look it over and do your best in getting.

## Woman's Mental Status.

Though we were to concede all that is claimed for difference in size of brain between the sexes, still in the home no one discovers any natural inferiority of girls to boys. As a rule, the girls in any community are quite as intelligent as the boys. If we pass from childhood to youth we still fail to discover any mental inferiority of young women to young men. When the two sexes are educated together the female performs her task with the same apparent ease as the male. Young woman acquires her education as intelligently as the boys. Her problems are quickly, and are quite as likely to take prizes in mathematics and other studies as male students. In adult age we find the same intellectual equality of the sexes. And yet here we may find an excuse for any deficiency on the part of woman, by remembering that she has not had the same opportunity for mental development as man has enjoyed. The greatest variation of brain weight in among civilized people, where women have never enjoyed equal advantages with men for mental culture, being among the lowest races there is but little difference in the average weight between the sexes, showing that education has much to do in the intellectual development of man. Says Maudsley, who is authority on this subject: "Among Europeans the average weight of the brain is greater in educated than in uneducated persons."

Now woman has never had equal opportunities with man for intellectual development. The universities and all the best educational institutions of the world have been closed to her, and all the weight of custom and prejudice have been brought to bear upon her, to make her repress all intellectual aspirations, to make her devoid of activity, which is popularly interpreted to mean domesticity. If "quality" of brain has no bearing on this question, as Professor Romanus maintains, why, then, should a 37-ounce brain in man involve idleness, and the same result not follow in woman? The average weight of the brain of both sexes is the same in all respects; why should not idleness follow in each with the same weight of brain? If the man becomes idiotic with 37 ounces of brain, as they are told, and the woman is in no danger of idiocy with that weight of brain, it is evident enough that she has inferior brain. If the 32-ounce female brain can do better intellectual work (the point of idiocy) than the argument from the relative of brain fails, or proves the superiority of the female brain. If female brain is sound and clear and capable of good mental work, it legitimately follows that the intellectual properties of the two brains are in some respects different, or that the female brain is of superior quality, as many scientific writers teach. If both had precisely the same "quality" of brain, both would become idiotic with the same "quantity," viz., 37 ounces.

It has been because of the quality of the female brain that little girls have an excess of refined moral sense over boys, more natural refinement, sweeter nature, and diviner instincts. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, but, generally speaking, the finer qualities of the female mind are because of the quality of the female brain that little girls have an excess of refined moral sense over boys, more natural refinement, sweeter nature, and diviner instincts. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, but, generally speaking, the finer qualities of the female mind are because of the quality of the female brain that little girls have an excess of refined moral sense over boys, more natural refinement, sweeter nature, and diviner instincts. 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## Class Drill in Penmanship.

What a Twelve Years' Experience Has Taught a Western Penman.

*Editor of the Journal:*

Str.—As you want opinions from practical teachers of writing as to the best methods of class drill, I send you this, having had twelve years experience in business college and public school work. On entering a school room where I am a stranger I first have the pupils write a line or two, that I may see them write and see their position, movement, and get acquainted with them. (any teacher should be able to read his pupils), and read them before he undertakes to lead them. Then I can tell where to begin. I then explain the position for holding the pen, sitting, etc., and give them a little short talk (still reading them) to have them all to a good humor and give them an appetite. Then I am ready to write. I start

I find that my pupils, after leaving me, never drop back again to poor position nor poor movement, neither do they become illegible writers, but usually advance. I give them the simplest forms for plain, rapid, practical writing, and after they have acquired some speed, but more form, movement and position, I give short words, still dictating. Then I give sentences, and have them keep an eye on position, movement and speed, and so on to the end of the chapter. I do not wonder at so many poor writers coming west. They all say that when they left college they wrote a beautiful hand, but their writing now is a regular Mark (checkup style, having been taught by the minute, instead of being taught to control the hand). I did not expect to say anything, but it is quite laughable to read some of the letters in writing from some of the "minute men" in the different penman's papers. I think common sense and

that I never would wish to see a child taught to read at all, unless the other conditions of its education were alike gentle and judicious. A well-trained gentleman should, of course, know the literature of his own country, and half a dozen classics thoroughly, glancing at what else he likes; but unless he wishes to travel or to receive strangers, there is no need of his troubling himself with the languages or literature of modern Europe. I know French pretty well myself. I never recollect the gender of anything, and don't know more than the present indicative of any verb; but with a dictionary I can read a novel, and the result is my wasting a great deal of time over Scribe, Dumas, and Gaboriau, and becoming a weaker and more foolish person in all best books are, however, out and on, to the best of the world; and, of course, if a man is to be scientific he should know both

venture, however, to "protest, somewhat sharply against reading any book fast. To do anything fast—that is to say, at a greater rate than that at which it can be done well—is a folly; but all follies reading fast is the least excusable. You miss the points of a book by doing so, and misunderstand the rest.—*John Ruskin.*

## The Ne Plus Ultra of Pens.

So writes J. P. Medger, professional penman, Jacobs Creek, Pa.:

"The best Pens received, I do not wonder that your expectation has been surpassed. It is certainly a superior pen, being fine pointed, durable, flexible and possessing a quick action."

## "Write Not At All."

Pertinent Advice from a Lawyer about Writing Friendly or Business Letters.

"Write not at all is a safe motto," said a well known attorney in conversation with a *Leader* reporter last week, after he had finished reading the Campbell-Arbuckle love letters. "Just see," he began, "what a world of trouble and worry the average man or woman would save themselves and their friend if they would observe more caution in what they write and to whom. Why, I can recall numerous instances where the *Leader* has in the past been enabled to show up some spicy social or political crookedness, and the sole means of a signature of some prominent party being found attached to a letter or receipt for 'hoodie' paid over, or simply a memorandum of certain dubious transactions to which one of the conspirators gave authority by carelessly signing his name. Take for instance, the innumerable instances, when silly and nauseating love letters are read in open court to the unutterable disgust of the sedate bench. Why even now all New York and Pittsburgh are laughing over such letters which were produced in a trial this week in the former city, where an Olio belle and a promising millionaire merchant are the principals. An excellent rule is never to write a word or line that would not be read as sound good sense at any time and under any circumstances. If to your best girl let the letter be frank and affectionate, but for goodness sake refrain from addressing or signing pet names or of putting stars or letters to represent love, hugs or kisses. It is worse than rank rot, and makes one wonder how either the writer or the fair recipient could have a good, sound, healthy stomach after peeping or reading such trashy missives. Never refuse to sign any proper document, but be sure that its contents are thoroughly mastered and comprehended in every detail before attaching your signature. I have heard of many families being utterly ruined by the husband or father signing carelessly a legal instrument whose purport he had not full knowledge. It is a good rule to write seldom and never foolishly, and to have correspondence after being read to suffer when consigned to a convenient grate fire."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

## The Education of Girls.

Few subjects are receiving such wide and varied discussion, both here and abroad, as that of the education of girls. On the one hand there is a grave doubt expressed as to the efficiency of the present system; on the other it is extolled as perfect and satisfactory. We find the schools abused by some, and the home censured by others, as responsible for any defect in the character of girls' training. Teachers and books are not the main factors in the education of girls. It is the character and disposition of their parents and associates which yield the most powerful influence. If you live with wolves you must learn to howl, and all high standards of education are usually futile when the atmosphere of the girl's home and her associations are the reverse of refining and intelligent. It requires peculiarly strong will on her part, then, to refuse to howl when her tribe is wolfish. And it is just here where the moral obligations of parents must be emphasized to complement the school by associations not necessarily of wealth or luxury, but of culture and religious principle.—*Jennett Messenger.*

Office of Penman's Art Journal,  
265 Broadway, New York

Dear Reader.—

I am one of the 4th issue of our 12th volume I have softly passed all the maladies incident to, and so often fatal to a family, and am now a vigorous growing youth of 22 years of age. I was as many thousands who go out mentally to every civilized land, not only to get and not owned by our own people, and advice teachers and learners, but by our fast pages to delight those who love and admire our most useful and beautiful art.

While as is our range and great our number I am sure that there are thousands upon thousands of persons who are yet strangers to us whose acquaintance would be of mutual satisfaction and profit. We not some such among your acquaintances and friends, dear reader, and if so will you not do them and us the kindly office of an introduction, one of us would gladly come to you for that purpose.

Depend on your favor.

I am faithfully,

*St. Journal*

Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal, and Presented as a Model Letter. It may be used as a Copy by Penmanship Students.

with the simplest small letters, and put in on an average half of the time drilling on them, with different connecting lines, always counting for them, beginning at a medium speed, and counting one for each stroke. As soon as they understand the drill by counting, I gradually increase the speed teaching movement, form and position at the same time. What movement? Well, a combination of the forearm and finger. The arm rests on the muscular cushion just forward of the elbow and rolls, while the fingers move very little, but they do move, all the same. After the pupils have fair position and movement I count one for every two strokes, then in due time increase as before. In this way they get better position, improve their form, and acquire more and more speed, and do not sacrifice form, and

penmanship should go together as well as anything else. But we mortals must learn by experience. The human animal must be trained as his brother, the brute. A good trainer never tries the speed of his animal until it knows how to handle itself.

G. W. Dix,

Garden City, Kansas, Business College.

## Book Reading.

Advice Both Sound and Vigorous from the Literary Giant, Ruskin.

Of all the plagues that afflict mortality, the venom of a bad book to weak people, and the charms of a foolish one to simple people, are without question the deadliest; and they are so far from being relieved by the too imperfect work of the best writers,

French and Italian. The best German books should at once be translated into French, for the world's sake, by the French Academy. Mr. Lowell is altogether right in pointing out that nobody with respect for his eyesight can read them in the original.

I have no doubt there is a great deal of literature in the East in which people who live in the East, or travel there, may be rightly interested. I have read three or four pages of the translation of the Koran, and never want to read any more; the Arabian Nights many times over, and much wish now I had been better employed.

As for advice to scholars in general, I do not see how any modest scholar could venture to advise another. Every man has his own field, and can only, by his own sense, discover what is good for him in it. I will

## Dep't of Phonography.

## Munson Phonography.

The Only Complete Course of Instruction  
as its Author Writes It



**HORTHAND**  
writers of the  
Munson vari-  
ety can but  
deplore the  
paucity of the  
literature of  
that system.  
There is a la-  
mentable lack  
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book. In  
fact about the

only book connected with the system that is in reach now is the "Complete Phonographer," the author's text book, and that does not embody the recent changes in the system adopted by the author and approved by practical Munson writers.

Several attempts have, we believe, been made to supply the demand for Munson phonographic literature, but for one reason or another all efforts in the direction of supplemental literature in book form have failed.

As the matter now stands, the only publication which represents Munson's horthand as Mr. Munson writes it, is the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, and the only course of instruction ever committed to print which embodies all improvements to Munson phonography (published by authority of the author of the system himself) are to be found in the past eighteen numbers of the Journal. These lessons were prepared by Mrs. L. H. Puckard, a prominent writer and teacher of large experience. They start at the very a, b, c of short hand writing and by easy gradations cover the whole ground. Every phase of phonographic writing is simply and clearly treated and illustrated by the clearest and handsomest short hand script ever printed. Prof. James N. Kimball, who beats the world at this sort of thing, is responsible for much of the beautiful script.

We have preserved about three hundred complete files of the JOURNAL containing the short hand lessons—beginning October, 1886. The set will be mailed, post-paid, with the new handy binder (price 75 cents) complete for binding, on receipt of \$2 or without the binder for \$1.50. We of course reserve the right to withdraw the offer or increase the price.

This is the one chance now open for teachers and writers of Munson phonography to get a complete course of printed instruction in that system, with abundant exercises in reading and writing.

## First Act of a Family Jar.

Mrs. Muggs—Muggs, you are a wretch.

Mrs. Muggs—Way, way. My dear what—

Mrs. Muggs—Don't "dear" me, villain. Didn't you tell me that a typewriter was a machine?

Mr. Muggs—And so it is.

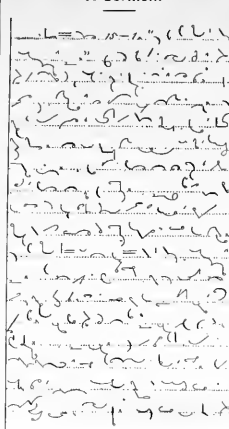
Mr. Muggs—Indeed? Then why did Mrs. Wilkins say that your typewriter had beautiful blonde hair?—*Catograph.*

## A Great Phonographic Number.

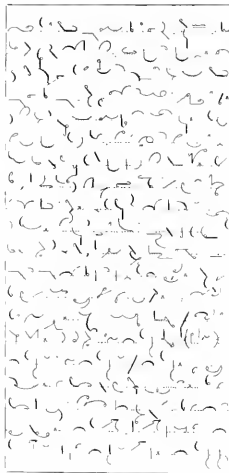
The next issue of THE JOURNAL will be particularly strong in its phonographic features.

If you will send us a list of your phonographic friends, experts, pupils, or hand, we will be glad to send them a copy free. The promised list of words and phrases which it is necessary to distinguish by outline will be deferred until that number. Don't miss connection.

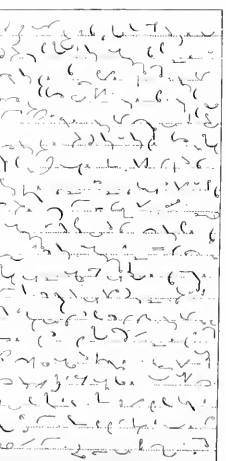
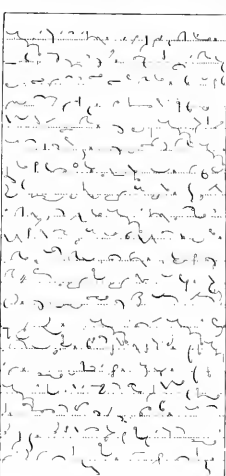
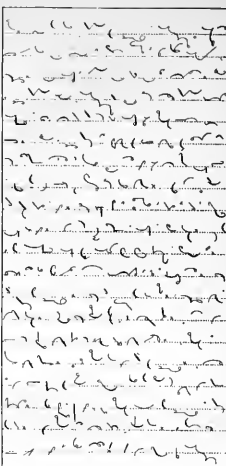
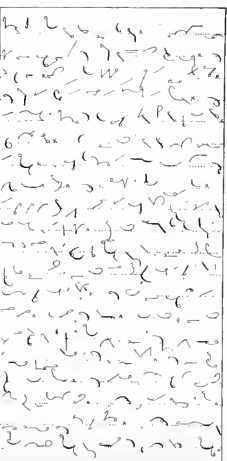
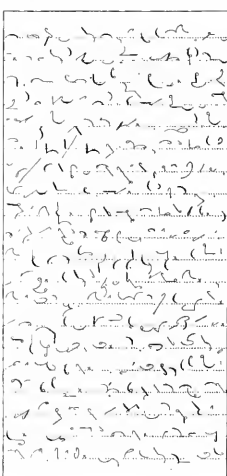
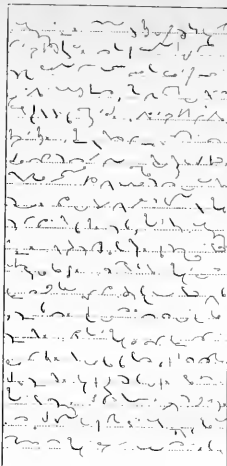
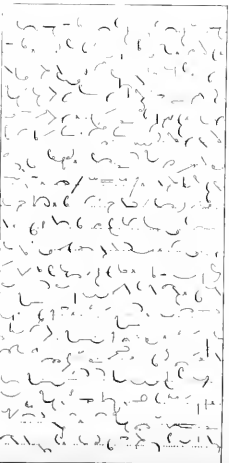
## A Sermon.



-2-



-3-





### The Editor's Leisure Hour.

every person  
who reads  
this has heard  
of AMES  
COMPENDIUM  
OF PRACTI-  
CAL AND OR-

**MENTAL PENMANSHIP.** A great many of them possess it. It is the acknowledged, designing and *ty-two* full page covers, com- ornate alpha- commercial de- engrossed res- als, etc. It is sold at \$5 a vol-

Every other branch of the penmanship is nicely and comprehensively exemplified in the Spencerian Compendium, the various parts of which are now bound complete. This is beyond question the crowning work of penmanship publications. There is no branch of the art that does not come within its scope. Thousands of dollars were invested in its manufacture. It is sold at \$7.50 bound complete, on receipt of which it will be forwarded, carriage paid, from this office.

By special arrangements with the publishers of the Spencerian Compendium we are enabled to offer it and the Ames Compendium for \$10. The two works form a complete penman's library. No designer, engraver, card-writer, or other pen artist can afford to be without them. No one can be without them and expect to keep up with the times in artistic pen work. Send to THE JOURNAL.

A Tale of Pen and Sword.

BY CHESTER ASHLEY

A brave and handsome young colonel  
Whose writing was something infolonel,  
Fished up his last dollar,  
Which left his purse hollow

And sent for the PENMAN'S ART JOLONEL  
He followed its lessons patolonel  
And practised at intervals diolonel.

Till he could observe,  
In each straight line and curve,  
Improvement that caused joy eternal.

His spirits began to grow volent,  
As he thought he could plainly discoloure  
The beauties of writing

As contrasted with fighting,  
to be left his camp subaltolonel,  
Went into quarters bibolonel,

And said he'd a mission—to Colonel  
The heads of young men  
In love with the pen,

**The Diamond Craze in England.**

### The Diamond Craze in England.

The maais for Kimberley diamond-shares has for sometime past been a notable feature of Stock Exchange business, and the market has now obtained colossal proportions. It is not, however, a speculation, but a purchase of a public intended to purchase at constant advancing prices by the representations of clever manipulations and interested parties. It is, of course, impossible to say how long it will last, but it is surely time to warn the public that the maais are a dangerous ground. Since the maais have led to the luxuriant flow of supply and demand it may be as well to point out that whereas the total production of the four Kimberley mines in 1886 was 60,324 carats, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the output for the single year 1888 was 3,947,400 carats, valued at £3,369,787, the output for the single year 1889 was 3,947,400 carats, valued at £3,361,348, an enormous increase in production, and which, if it continues, may be seen by the average monthly return of the De Beers mine for 1888, which was 60,324 carats; while the maais monthly returns, it is said, an output of 57,000 carats, and which, if it continues, will, possibly, as an intractable article of luxury, may reasonably conclude that this increased production will eventually tell adversely on

put, etc.; conveniently forgetting that there are many other good mines outside the influence of the "ring," especially in the Orange Free State, some of which are of great value, and produce, we believe, even finer diamonds than Kimberly. The rise in Kimberly diamond mining shares has been far too rapid for safety, and is far from possessing that element of stability which alone should give confidence to investors.

### Germany's Sepulchral Steves

The German houses are entirely wanting in the comfortable warmth we are accustomed to in America. Their sepulchral, white porcelain stoves, twelve feet or so in height, and often of a grotesque shape, solemnly erected in the corners of the room, they present an aspect that (when one is in a homeseek mood) is remarkably dispiriting, and often they produce the same effect on one's spirits as would the near neighborhood of a funeral procession. The stoves they so strongly resemble. But the bed furnishing is as oppressively warm as the heat of the white, glossy stoves is insufficient. The great cedar down quilts that are used are so thick and heavy as frater beds. Beside the sweltering heat that these produce, there cannot but be the suggestion that very likely they may already have done duty for several generations. But those who have never experienced the German climate, and who probably do not appreciate the conditions of living in a land where aristocratic conservatism prevails. It is not at all likely that houses in Germany will be warmed by steam pipes or stoves, or anything like the white porcelain, for several hundred years yet.

### Bible Plants.

It must not be supposed that the flora of the Holy Land is meagre. On the contrary, it is strikingly rich and diversified. There are twice as many species of plants native to Palestine as there are in the British Isles. But much of the flora is peculiar to the Holy Land, and only to the Holy Land. The plants are so numerous, and because of their suitability for moral and spiritual illustrations, that they are mentioned by the inspired writers. The geographical conditions of Palestine are so varied, and its climate is so favorable to vegetation, that no botanical list would be astonished to find that the flora of Palestine includes the following Oriental types there are the splendid scarlet and their brightly colored parasite, the *tormentum*; the *deizenses* of the mountain include the oak, the maple, the magnificent cedar, and the pretty acacia; among the trees are the carob, the terebinth, the olive tree, the fig, the almond, the pistachio, the mulberry; crowds of orbis and aemones, and pinks, cyclamens and cyclamens. And many other showy flowers occur in such profusion as to lead Canon Tristram to compare the scene with the Garden of Eden. Everywhere are seen some of the commonest flowers of the English way-side and hedge—*the buttercup and daisy, the campion and corn poppy, the dog rose and broom, the willow-herb and germander speedwell, the heart-leaved and stichwort, the wild mint and selfed, the primrose and dandelion, and others familiar to all.*

### Manual Training.

One great reason why the civilization in modern times is so much superior to the civilizations of other times is because it is industrial. The Anglo-Saxon is a working animal. He takes to agriculture and the mechanical arts as naturally as the old Phoenician took to commerce. He has no phrase as his manufacture increase, and when he needs are not articles of luxury, but convenience and necessity. He prospers and increases through the manual arts. The old Roman civilization was not of a creative kind. Military power is always destructive. The vast wealth accumulated at Rome was not created, but collected and appropriated by the Turks are like the old Romans. They are a fighting people, not industrial and creative. Their strength is the sword, the weakness is the Turk. There is no proof of the greatness of their strength in their industry. The strength of our strength is our industrial work. The ten thousand things we now make only in-

crease the number of things we shall want during the coming years. Wealth gotten by labor is well gotten. The greatest benefit that can happen to a country is to increase the number of its household and personal wants. Every boy and every girl in all our land should be educated to make things, to labor with his hands. Manual training, industrial work, is the salvation of our country.

### Style in Literary Composition.

If a writer does not bring a new thought, he must at least bring a new quality—he must give a fresh new flavor to the old thoughts. Style or quality will keep a man's work alive, whose thought is essentially dead. The late Mr. William Dean Howells and Arnold justly observed the point. Gray that his gift of style doubled his force, and "raises him to a rank beyond what his natural richness and power seem to warrant." There is the great repository of style, the great storehouse of the common inheritance of all scholars and cultivated men. To use this well is not enough; one must make it his own. Unless one can succeed in imparting to it his own quality, the stamp of his own personality, he is not a writer, but a mere imitator, a master of style. There is the correct conventional, respectable and scholarly use of language of the mass of writers, and there is the best, stimulating, quickening use of it of the man of genius. How apt and how difficult is this! The style of the unlettered person; the born writer carries this same gift into a higher sphere.

The great mass of the writing and sermonizing of any age is mechanical. It is the result of machinery of culture and of books and the schools, put into successful operation. But now and then a man appears whose writing is vital; his page may be homely, but it is alive. It is full of a power which is not in the words, but merely gives us what he thinks or knows, he gives us himself. There is nothing secondary or artificial between himself and his reader. It is books of this kind that mankind do not willingly let die. Some minds are like an open fire; how direct and instant our communication with them; how they interest us; there are no curtains or screens to see and feel the real play of their thought. They are face to face with their spirit. Indeed, all good literature, whether poetry or prose, is the open fire, there is directness, reality, charm. We get something at first-hand that warms and stimulates. There is the real fire in Dr. Johnson's conversation as given by Boswell, but rarely in his essays. In conversation he is a real man spoke; in the essays, the formal, the artificial, the conventional is always shown. The huge uncluttered or architectural style is often valuable for its results, as in Gibbon. Ruskin derides Gibbon's style, but what would be the value of "The Decline and Fall" written in the wayward, personal and euphuistic style of Ruskin?—three parts Ruskin to one of Gibbon. Gibbon's machinery, every block cut square and to fit its place, and no crevice or imperfect joint anywhere.

### After Ten Centuries

A perpetual lease is limited to a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by English law, which by a legal fiction is treated as a lease for ever. The intention of the parties at the time of the lease, the intention of that period, the purpose for which the property was leased, will have been accomplished and forgotten, and that all parties engaged in the transaction will have passed from the memory of posterity. The law, however, has no regard to the fact that there has recently come under our notice, however, in which the lease has held in force throughout the entire term of years, a mill-pond, a house, and now the land reverts to the lessor. The lease was made by deed, was given by the Church of England, such as it then was, on certain lands which, according to the terms of the document, were to be held by the crown for a thousand years. In the year 1712 the lease expired, and the land reverts to the English Church. This case of the expiration of a lease made so long ago brings for the first time to our attention the thought that the far

regard the days of the good King Alfred, in whose reign these lands were leased, as a period well nigh fabulous; yet here is a legal document executed then which in this year of grace comes up, and by the provisions of that stable code called English law, is formally vacated after so long a time. What better commentary could one wish on the law-abiding, substantial qualities of our Anglo-Saxon race?

### The Centre of Population.

For one hundred years the point which represents the centre of the republic has been steadily moving due eastward along the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Its average rate of progress has been about one mile every year. In 1790 its location was eighteen miles west of Baltimore; in 1810 it had crossed the Potomac; in 1820 it was well on the western side of the Shenandoah Valley; in 1830 it had reached the highest ridge of the Appalachians; in 1840 it had passed the mountain-barriers of the Alleghenies; in 1850 it was near Kanawha through Virginia; within the next ten years it had, by a rapid march of more than eighty miles, reached a point over half way across the State of Ohio; in 1870 it was within fifty miles of Cincinnati; in 1880 it was near the mouth of the Miami; in 1890 it will probably be found well within the boundaries of Indiana.

That sooner or later the central points which represents the westward "course of empire" in the United States will come to an advance, or otherwise will reach a turning point, and then will be followed by a period of progress confined to another century or two, after the past hundred years, it would at the end of that time be more than half-way across the State of Missouri. But this is not likely to be the case. Each succeeding century will find the westward movement of the westward movement more and more direct forward movement must cease. Bearing in mind the narrow vision and the mistaken forecast of our early legislators, and the fact that the westward movement is to future possibilities. Yet there is good reason to believe that not for many years will the nucleus of the country's population pass beyond or even reach the Mississippi River. From "The Centre of the Republic," by John A. Aldrich, in *Sermon's Magazine* for April.

## Guarding Great Wealth.

The Banks of England doors are now so tightly latched that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ignominious unemployed of the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion department of this and other banks are nightly submerged several feet in water by the action of the machinery. In some banks the bullion department is connected with the manager's sleeping room and an entrance cannot be effected without first passing through the dormitory, which turns sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor during the day should happen to knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns the whole pile would disappear, a pool of water taking its place.

Emeralds.

Pliny relates that a tomb at Cyprus bore a lion carved with eyes of emeralds so bright they frightened away the fish in the sea. Nero wore an ecygias of emerald which was supposed good for the sight, and it is said that lapidaries who cut emeralds have good eyesight because the hue of the stone refreshes the eyes. The Persians believe that emeralds cure eye and throat diseases and avert disaster. It was ground down and taken as a medicine in doses of six grains as a cure for various disorders. At the conquest of Peru the Spaniards captured hundred weights of emeralds, and one dedicated to the goddess Emralda was the size of an ostrich egg. Cortez gave his bride a large emerald collar, and the emperor, when he heard the queen's error and lost him the court favor—Spain Port, in March *Wade Arabia*.

From the Superintendent of Writing in  
the Public Schools of Bridgeport, Conn.  
Ames' Best Pen—I like it and use it.  
WARREN H. LAMSON.

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE OF WISCONSIN. COMMON SCHOOL DIPLOMA

**THIS CERTIFIES THAT** George Washington of District No. \_\_\_\_\_  
in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ has this day completed the  
**Course of Study in the Common Branches**  
required by Law to be taught in the **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** of the State, viz: Reading,  
Spelling, Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Writing,  
Physiology, United States History, and the Constitutions of the United States  
and Wisconsin.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ State  
of Wisconsin, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_

Teacher of District No. \_\_\_\_\_

Director of District No. \_\_\_\_\_

County Superintendent of Schools.

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*D. T. James*

SIZE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.



the parties receiving the goods. Where goods sent by mail an extra remittance of ten cents insure their registration. For unregistered goods lost in the mails we will not be responsible.

## Instruction in Pen-Work.

BY R. W. KIBBE.

7.

The outline drawing given shows the best position for holding the pen in flourishing. The thumb and middle finger rest on the under side of the holder, as near the pen as possible, and the end of the thumb on top about one-half inch above. The joint in thumb marked "o" should be bent so that the end comes against the holder. The first joint in the little finger is used for a sliding rest and sometimes when more space is wanted between the rest and the pen, the part of the hand marked "l". The little finger rest may be on a line from the pen to the elbow or to the right of such a line, accordingly, as the fingers (third and fourth) are folded under the hand.

The first finger should be separated from the second so as to show a space between as shown in drawing.

Place the front edge of the chair to a line plumb (guess at it) from the edge of the table, which should be flat. Keep both feet flat on the floor. Rest the left elbow on the table, the right forearm to the right edge and bring the hand directly in front of the finger for holding the pen. Suspend the right elbow over the edge of the table and bend it so that the right hand will be just a little to the right of the center of the body in front and about seven to ten inches from the edge of the table.

These directions, if carefully followed, will give an easy and correct position at the table, and should seldom be changed when the sheet to be worked on is of such a size as to be adjustable to it.

A line drawn from the edge of the table to the right at an angle of 45° will approximate the direction in which all shaded lines should be made, the paper being constantly moved about with the left hand.

We give in this lesson a few exercises, called principles, for the learner to practice on. Practice them in the order given until the third line is reached, after that the order is not important.

The object in working first on principles or exercises is to acquire skill in making forms, true curves, strong and smooth shades and in placing them just where they are needed to produce a good effect. In the ovals in second line notice that the shade is heaviest opposite the widest part.

The student should not aim so much at making one very good exercise after many attempts as to making them all possibly good on a single sheet, thereby gaining the confidence in his ability to execute, which will be of great value in making birds, etc. But first take one exercise and work at it alone until it is mastered.

Your success in executing the copies in next lesson will depend largely on the attention and practice you give to this one.

From the Joint Author of a "Series of Lessons in Latin Writing."

"I have given Ames' Best Pen a thorough trial and take pleasure in recommending it as first in every respect."

H. J. PUTMAN.

Milwaukee, Wis.

## Journalettes.

—The *Pen Art Herald*, Cleveland, announces a weekly edition. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the paper in that form. It is a very unique experiment and we wish it all the success in the world.

—We have received the proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the B. E. A., held in Milwaukee, from July 19-22 last. The proceedings are from the stenographic notes of Charles H. Welch, a Milwaukee stenographer, and reflect great credit upon his accuracy, speed and general skill.

—Thomas Cowgong, proprietor of the business colleges of that name at Galveston and Houston, TEXAS, writes in that a recent number of *THE JOURNAL* we fell into some errors as to location of other business colleges in that State. His schools, we ascertained, are the only institutions of commercial training in the cities of Galveston and Houston, and we are also glad to learn that they are enjoying unusual prosperity.

—A. P. Armstrong appears as publisher and editor of the *The Business Educator*, which emanates from the Portland, Oregon, Business College. The first two numbers are very good. Some very clever work is exhibited from that very clever penman, J. A. Wesco.

—So writes J. F. Fish, the penman, Cleveland, Ohio: "To say that I was delighted with the Ames' Compendium, would be only a light expression. It is by far the finest work of the kind I have ever seen."

Who would become a writer like  
Must take a dead end path.  
Must cut his ink every line  
And mix his ink with brains.

—Santa Claus, North Pole.

—Mr. Kibbe will answer any questions with regard to his lessons through *THE JOURNAL*. The lessons have elicited the warmest praise from all quarters, and they have richly deserved it.

—We have a large amount of accumulated correspondence on hand. It would be hardly exceeding the truth to say that in some months enough communications come to the office to last us for a year. These whose articles have been accepted and deferred will have to bear with us.

—Inquiries are frequently made of us as to how ink may be made glossy. Any writing ink may be made by adding to it a small quantity of gum arabic or white sugar. Care must be taken not to use too much of either lest the ink be too thick to flow readily, and if sugar be used it will be sticky when dry. David's jet black ink, or Maynard & Noyes' treated in this way make very good inks, as will any good black ink.

—The portrait cut which appears on the title page, and those which have been printed

the Rev. T. T. Manger on "The Works of Eliza Milford." Mr. Manger does not speak of "Underwoods" in his essay, it having appeared since the paper was written; but there is a poetic criticism of it in "Dido's Lament," by Miss Thomas, Dr. Eagleston's story of "The Graysons" has some very exciting chapters; and James Lane Allen's story, illustrated by Kenzie, is a pathetic account of "Two Kentucky Children of the Old School."

—The April number of *The Compendium* strongly sustains the standing of that bright young magazine for the timeliness of its subjects and the crispness of its varied contents. The leading article is a delicate description, by the poet-George Edgar Montgomery, of Shakespeare's "Mithras-Nietz's Dream" as produced at Day's Theatre, copiously illustrated by portraits in character, and many of the exquisite scenes (printed in color) which have made this play a conspicuous event in the dramatic season just closing in New York. Other literary articles are Moncure D. Conway's "Reminiscences of Kaiser Wilhelm" (with illustrations) drawn from his frequent contact with the Emperor during the Franco German war, when he was Mithras-Helton's nominal co-special war-correspondent; and Lucy C. Lillie's article upon Louisa May Alcott. Among the prominent contributors to this number will be found also Max O'Reil, John Burroughs, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, May Riley Smith, J. Brock Perkins, and E. P. Bow with his Southern serial story "Miss Lou," making altogether an exceedingly attractive number.

—The *Magnolia of American History* for April surpasses even itself in the rarity and beauty of its illustrations. The exquisite Robertson miniature portraits of President and Martha Washington form the frontispiece, which, painted nearly one hundred years ago from life, have never been used by the public until now. Another priceless art treasure, appearing for the first time this month in this superb periodical, is a copy of the only early book on the miniature portraits of Washington, painted from life by Charles Willson Peale. Then, as we turn the beautiful pages, we find two examples of Bushong's miniature portraits, perfect gems of early painting, dating back to 1799, also rare por-

trier regards Darwinism as an accepted doctrine, and discusses its relation to religion with a clearness and a just appreciation of the teachable ground of both the clergy and the men of science which are too rarely displayed in treating this question.

—Woman, the anguished title of the latest pretentious essay in the periodical life is bright and good enough to number the sterner sea among its readers. Among the attractions of the March number are "Where our Sealskin Socks Come From," by Frederick Schwartz, "Polygamy Unveiled," by Kate Field, "Through a Woman's Land," by Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist. The magazine is published by the Woman Publishing Co., New York City.

—Hide Away for April greets us with eighty pages overflowing with beautiful pictures, delightful stories and poems. Mrs. Sherwood's "The Cousins of Mabel," enforces the message of good society by the experience of the heroines. The frontispiece, "Easter Lilies," is a charming illustration, a lovely girl, her arms filled with the lilies. Last, Prunella's breezy Indian story for boys, a paper on "Old Ballads of London Bridge" (the London bridge famous in the nursery rhyme) an article on Lauder, the famous animal painter, beautifully illustrated, are all thoroughly entertaining, though written with a serious purpose. A tale of two children and a thrilling illustration of Sarah, gives the existing element this month.

—Seraph's *Magnolia* for April contains a number of notable illustrated articles. Dr. Henry M. Field, whose books of travel have gained him so many friends, has written a pleasing account of a visit to Gibraltar. For delicacy, beauty and grace the illustrations in "The Greek Vase" are certainly among the most attractive which have appeared in this magazine. The concluding paper on "The Campaign of Waterloo," by John C. Rogers, is of intense interest. The poets of the number are Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edith M. Thomas, Ellen Burroughs, George Parsons Lathrop, Bertha Crichton Wright and Graham R. Tomson.

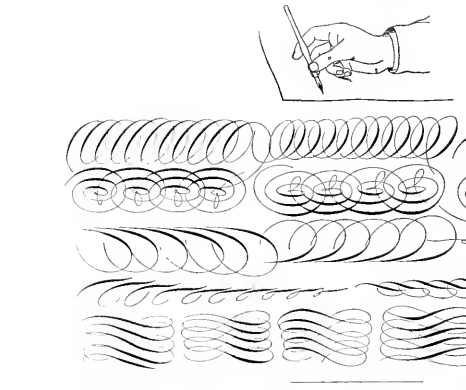


Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by H. W. Kibbe, and Presented in Illustration of His Lesson Accompanying.

For the past four months, are the work of Edward L. Wilson, the well-known photographer. They are made by their new process direct from the photograph. The finish, effect and general execution show for themselves.

"After a thorough trial I can safely say that Ames' Best Pens are excellent. I have had a number of my special penmanship students try them, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased."

W. J. KINSLEY.

Steubenville, Ia.

## The Editor's Calendar.

## MAGAZINES.

—The April number of *The Century* closes the thirty-fifth half yearly volume. The first article is by Edward L. Wilson, the well-known photographer and is descriptive of the natural and other features of Palestine from "Dan to Beer-sheba." The article has a great number of illustrations, mainly from photographs, and will be of special interest to the teachers and students of the traditional Sunday-school Lessons. Theodore Roosevelt, in this number describes, with the aid of Mr. Beunt's well-known pencil, that delightful American institution, "The Round-up." Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Beunt have both participated in scenes such as are here depicted, and the paper is unusually vivid both in letter press and illustrations. Two articles of especial interest are Henry James' paper on Robert Louis Stevenson, with a sketch of Stevenson's very individual face by Alexander, and a brief essay by

trials of Robertson himself, of Peale, and of another American's curious paper, entitled "Established Washington Portraits." Includes much fresh and informing data, with interesting historical notes. The first of the early articles. "The Acquisition of Florida," is a very ably written article by our Minister to Spain. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., who has kind and exceptional opportunities for study among the records.

—The April St. Nicholas has a seasonable frontispiece by Penn, two toddlers, under an umbrella, on "An April Day," by Ella introduces the opening article, "What Makes It Rain?" by George P. Merrill. There is also a charming "Hymn for a Rainy Day," by Julia M. Weston, artistically named by Katherine Pele. Louisa M. Alcott, in "Trade's Siege," relates the efforts of a brave Dutch woman to tide her parents over a time of trial, and shows how she succeeded through "patience, courage and trust in God." There are excellent illustrations by Edwards.

—The *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History* for March has an admirable frontispiece in "Faith and Holofemes," from a painting by Veret Lovelace of Indian nightgowns will find much to interest them in an article by Charles D. Walcott, illustrating the natural features of Mackinac Island, in Lake Huron. There are short stories by Duke Hinton and others. "The Boy and the Bear," by Henry W. Austin and Laura F. Hinsdale. Julian Hawthorne continues his essays on literature, and Jennie Judd tells about the life of the artist and the painter.

The first of three remarkable articles on "Darwinism and the Christian Faith," reprinted from *The Guardian*, will appear in *The Popular Science Monthly* May. The articles are anonymous, but are understood to be written by an Oxford tutor, and their appearance in the leading church journal of England stamps their orthodoxy. The

## HITS LITERARY.

—Miss Bradton is writing "The Fated Three" for a syndicate of newspapers.

—An autographic manuscript of Burns' Poems was sold recently at Sotheby's for \$1,675.

—Cassell's *Star Journal* is giving away "Mr. Barnes of New York" as an extra supplement.

—It is rather on the merits of "The Little Lord Fauntleroy" that "Sara Crews" has called into the second edition of 10,000 copies.

—A lady who knew Dickens before he was known and celebrated as the author of "Pickwick" is to give her reminiscences to *Temple Bar*.

—It is told that W. B. Hiskop's story, "The Thirteen Pieces of Silver," written for a local competition for \$50, instituted by a Milwaukee paper.

—Cardinal Manning, it is said, is preparing a book on "The Little Lord Fauntleroy," which will dwell chiefly on Darwin's personal character.

—Miss Wadsworth, whose translations of Bézau have had much success, has continued in "No More Mirrors" and will follow with "Teas de Chaurin."

—D. L. Paley, in the *April Book Buyer*, gives a general and sympathetic sketch of James Whitcomb Riley, and his poem "The Old-Fashioned Farm" with epigrams, is in the front of the book.

—"Shakespeare in Fact and Criticism" is the name of Mr. Appleton Morgan's new book published by Wm. Evans Benjamin. It is made up of ten essays, the last dealing with the Donnelly discovery, and in connection with prior papers and the Purview verso lists.



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Washington June 2<sup>d</sup> 1858

James M. Woods Teacher







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# Penman's Journal

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP

Published Monthly  
at 205 Broadway, N. Y. for \$1 per year.

D. T. AMER, Editor and Proprietor.  
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

## TEACHERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office of New York,  
N. Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

VOL. XII.—No. 5.

### Lessons in Practical Writing.

No. II.

BY DANIEL T. AMER.



PRINCIPLES.



Correct Position.

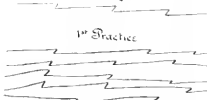
[These lessons begun with the April number which may be obtained by remitting 10 cents.



LESSON No. 1. we gave full instruction respecting position and movements, closing with several movement exercises for practice. We fancy ourselves reviewing the pages of practice by our numerous class of learners, inspecting first their efforts upon exercise No. 1.

It will be remembered that in lesson No. 1 we stated that practice in order to be successful must be thoughtful and painstaking; that is every effort must be for a well understood and specific purpose. It must be mind as well as hand practice.

Copy 1.

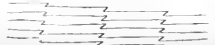


1<sup>st</sup> Practice.

Now, in viewing the above exercises it is very apparent that the learner hasn't got the true spirit of the copy, in it all the strokes, both connecting and down, are uniform in slant and length as are the turns at top and bottom. In the practice there is no uniformity in any of these respects. Right here are several very essential features of good writing—spacing, respecting which the hand must be so trained that from sheer force of habit it measures with correct uniformity all the distances in writing alike as to length of lines, distance of letter from letter and word from word, imparting to all uniform slant, turns, shades, etc.

Now to the end that the learner acquire this discipline he should have had care that in his practice each movement and form be repeated in all respects with the most perfect precision possible with the maintaining of a free movement of the hand.

2<sup>d</sup> Practice.



We now consider practice No. 2. In it the learner, so to speak, has "caught on" and is a promising candidate for promotion and early success. Passing the exercises No. 2, the practice upon which is much the same as that on No. 1, we inspect the practice upon exercise No. 3. It is obvious.

Copy 3.



1<sup>st</sup> Practice.



Practice upon exercise No. 3. It is obvious.

painstaking effort in practice, such as give to the hand the requisite discipline for good, orderly writing.

With these criticisms we give the subjoined exercises for practice with the present lesson. We should be pleased to have any of the writers forward to us copies of their practice from these exercises, and will endeavor in the criticisms that we may give in the successive lessons to convey such advice and instruction as may assist them in the correction of their several faults.

In practicing upon the following exercises it should be borne in mind that they enter largely into the composition of writing; that it is not for a single letter only that these forms are to be mastered, but that they enter into the construction of more than one-half the letters of the alphabet. And not only that, but the practice and discipline which masters one form enables the

### Representative Penmen of America.

HENRY T. LOOMIS.

BY E. H. FELTON.



THE SUBJECT

of this sketch was born in Williamsfield, Ashland County, Ohio, November 24, 1858. His early youth was spent like that of most farmers' boys. His

school advantages being such as are usual in farming communities upon the Western Reserve, that is, Winter and Summer school three months each, up to the age of twelve, and after that, the "Fall Select School," and the "regular" Winter school. Desiring further educational advantages, at the age of fifteen, he with a few of his associates, set out in a "two horse team" some twenty-five miles across the country, to Grand River Institute, at Austintown, Ohio, then in charge of Prof. J. Tuckerman. The thorough training he there received was of much benefit in later years.

On November 24, 1873, his seventeenth birthday, he opened his first school in the same district where an uncle of his, when but sixteen, had begun teaching just five years before.

The thorough work done by Mr. Loomis and the reforms inaugurated by him, won for him, though but a boy, the confidence of the community, and not only was he repeatedly urged to return and teach this school again, but the Superintendent reported him as having the best school in the township.

He had by this time become somewhat interested in penmanship, and had, during the previous summer, taken a four months' course in that branch of Mr. M. L. Hubbard, then located at Oberlin, Ohio. To perfect himself more fully, he went at the close of his winter school to Cleveland, Ohio, to avail himself for a time of the instruction of Mr. P. R. Spencer, then principal of the penmanship department of the Union Business College, Felton & Bigelow, proprietors. His ambition thus aroused, he determined to thoroughly qualify himself for a higher field of usefulness than his then circumscribed knowledge of mathematics and penmanship afforded him. Accordingly, in the Fall of 1875, he entered, at the same institution, upon a thorough course of book-keeping and business training, pursuing it most successfully and from which he graduated with high honors in March, 1876. Felton & Spencer (P. R. Spencer had now succeeded Mr. Bigelow) realizing the worth and accomplishments of their late student, engaged his services as teacher of book-keeping for a term thereafter.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Loomis accepted a position as teacher in the Columbus, Ohio, Business College, meeting with phenomenal success. He retired from this institution to take charge of the Writing and Book-keeping departments of Bryant's Business College, of Buffalo, N. Y. Here he remained four years, disclosing those qualities essential to success in any branch of business, so



Henry T. Loomis

that the writer of this exercise has scarcely had a thought as to copy or its practice. In such practice there is no discipline whatever. The writer has set his hand in motion and let it go, while his thoughts have gone skipping over a baseball ground or some other field of sport, and as he scrawls page after page with no improvement he consoles himself—with the belief that after all "writing is a special gift" and that he in some mysterious manner was overlooked in its dispensation, and that he therefore can only be a scrawler.

2<sup>d</sup> Practice.



We now present practice No. 2. This is orderly and indicates study of copy and

hand more readily to master those succeeding.

Copies for Practice.



The above exercises, copies 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively, should be practised in the order given.

wit: energy, unyielding purpose, a high order of talent and courteous manners.

Attracted by these, and their previous knowledge of him, Messrs. Spencer & Felton, then conducting the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, invited him to join them and he became a member of the new firm of Spencer, Felton & Loomis. It was in this new field of labor that his strongest traits of character found development.

Although by many years the junior member of the firm, he was asked to assume its business management and so marked was his success that two years later his partners consented to the purchase of the Mayhew Business College of Detroit, on the one condition that Mr. Loomis would accept full control. Here for the first time he found full scope for his powers. Within two years this college was consolidated with the Goldsmith, Bryant & Stratton Business University under the present name of the Detroit Business University. Mr. W. F. Jewell, President and Mr. Loomis, Secretary. In the Fall of '87 Mr. Spencer and Mr. Loomis exchanged places and the latter is now most ably discharging the business management of the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, Ohio. As a business educator, for his age, he has few equals and no superiors.

#### Two of a Good Kind.

"Yours of 20th ult. received with the Ames' Compendium. Am more than pleased with the book. It is like *THE JOURNAL*—the best on penmanship I have ever seen."

J. C. BLANTON.

Hamlet, Ga., April 7.

#### Handwriting Characteristics.

There are people who claim to read men's characters from their writing. As the writing of every nation is distinguished by certain strong national peculiarities it is easy for an expert to decide to what nation a writer belongs. Having settled that, certain large characteristics which are common to all men, but in different degrees, can be seen in every handwriting. A certain number of men are calm, even-tempered, sensible and practical. Men of this class are almost certain to write plain, round hands in which every letter is distinctly legible, neither very much slanted forward, nor filled backward, nor letter very much bigger than its neighbor, nor with heads much above or tails much below the letters nor so distinguished, the letters all having about the same general uprightness, and the lines true to the edges of the paper, never tending upward nor downward.

Exact, business-like people will have an exact handwriting. Fantastic minds revel in quivers and streamers, particularly for the capital letters, and this quality is infrequent in certain business hands, as if the writers found a relief from the prosaic nature of their work in giving flourishes to certain letters. Firm, decided, downy men are apt to bear on the pen while writing, and to make their strokes hard and thick. On the contrary people who are not sure of themselves, and are lacking in self-control, press unevenly, and with anxious, harkling hands. Ambitious people are apt to be overdone, they are always in haste and either forget to cross their "t's" or dot their "i's." They are also apt to run the last few letters of every word into an illegible scrawl. Flurried, troubled and conscience-tormented persons have a crabbed and uneven handwriting.—*St. Nicholas*

#### The Shortest Sentence.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR:—I noticed several attempts in *THE JOURNAL* to construct the shortest sentence containing all the letters in the alphabet. I submit the following, believing it to be shorter than any that has ever been printed.

"I, V. P. Smith and S. Z. Gibb struck my fox." It consists of twenty-six letters, and contains every letter in the alphabet.

Yours truly,

Ilwaco, Ia., Kan.

OSAS, B. HALL.

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#### Quality—Quantity.

Vice Versa.

CRANDLEY H. PRICE.

The earlier years of a child's life in our public schools should be devoted to "form" during the process of writing. Form, with the child, is the product of finger action, and in consequence is comparatively slow; hence we conclude that quality stands first.

There can be no consideration of quality without a consideration of the motive power which produces it. Quality comes from speed, and speed is produced by the machinery employed. The machinery employed is the larger muscles, a power which must of necessity remain undeveloped until nature has accomplished her work. Hence we conclude that quality stands second in its application to children.

We are aware that it has been stated that movement can be taught to children in the earliest years of school life. There never has been any question in my mind about teaching movement to any one regardless of age. The striking point is in its application. If there is a single teacher within range of the *JOURNAL*, who is successfully applying movement, with his pupils from 5 to 10 years of age, let it be announced to

all and repetition. The growth is similar to that of everything else, and no one can possess speed, who does not grow it with proper attention. The conditions upon which speed is based are many, some of these are being met during the earlier years of training while the child is learning not only the forms of letters, but how to write beautifully with the various implements until he can manage the pen. At the proper time the transition is easy and rapid. If the work done with the child is left undone, then the process of movement cannot go on. What then are our conclusions?

1st. That children from 5 and 6 to 10 and 12 years of age under favorable conditions cannot do more than write with their fingers, which renders quantity of secondary importance.

2d. That the application of movement is based upon the supposition of form and where the latter does not rest the former can have no value.

3d. That in a literal sense, form and movement are not taught together. That in the higher conception of each, there is a blending of the two. After movement has been established through the various processes of its application, then and not till then can quantity take precedent. If the training has been what it should be, even quantity

of 1861 his wells were yielding him a daily revenue larger than the average man's yearly income. The first great oil well fire in the history of the oil regions occurred in April, 1861, when the Hawley & Merrick well suddenly began spilling oil and gas to such quantities that the oil ran to waste and flowed over the ground in all directions, and the gas filled the air for a quarter of a mile around, finally reaching an engine house where the fire of the boiler ignited it.

The result was acres of roaring flames, which enveloped the spectators that had assembled to witness the then great novelty of a flowing well. How many persons were burned up in that awful fire was never ascertained, but twenty are known to have perished. If R. House was on the ground when the explosion occurred, and was buried into the thickest of the conflagration.

Two men, one of them named Uriah Smith, now living near Mercer, rushed into the terrible mass of fire, and dragged him out in time. Both re-entrers were terribly burned, and were months in recovering from the results of their daring dash into that fierce sea of fire and boiling oil to rescue the oil price. House's clothing was burned from his body, which was one mass of blisters. His eyes were burned to a crisp in their sockets and his ears, hands and hair burned

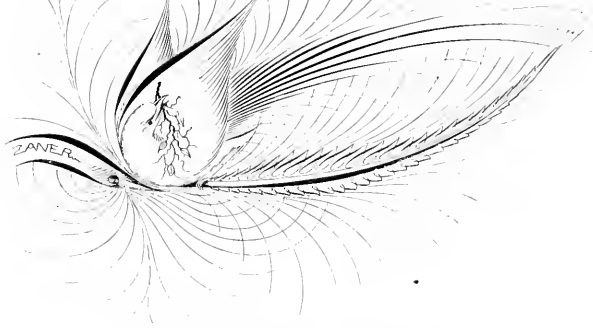


Photo-Engraved from Pen Flourish by C. P. Zaner, Columbus, Ohio.

the world. Let us see the results. Let us examine the process. Let us prove its unerring power.

I do not believe that there is a competent conscientious authority in the United States who will make any such declaration. If movement in its literal sense is not taught, then speed is not gained. If speed is not attained then quantity is a dream.

Teaching movement with its application, presumes many conditions, which if not present must result in failure.

Movement is the product of a million revolutions. If the child's structure was sufficiently susceptible, the time allotted to the work, together with the intense respect necessary would deter him of success.

All children must learn to write through the action of the fingers, and any teacher who calls for quantity does it at the peril of destroying legibility. The poor writing in the higher grades of our public schools today is caused from attempting quantity through the same channel as quality. Speed is regarded simply as a superficial effort based upon a knowledge of form. Pupils are expected to write lessons rapidly because the time demands it without ever having been taught even the fundamental principles of speed.

Writing rapidly with the fingers only is like traveling a long distance on foot. Learning to write rapidly is a process of

presupposes quality. Quality is the result of systematic training and is not the product of spasmodic effort.

With beginners, quality first, then quantity. With the more advanced quantity first, then quality. With another class quality and quantity are inseparable.

Quality is produced by quantity and quantity by quality.

#### Don't Drop Your Pen.

How the Terrible Incident Cost Warren County \$100,000.

The Warren *Mail* tells of a farmer of that county who went into a lawyer's office at that place a few days ago to sign some important papers. "After they had been read to him and approved, a clerk in the office, in handing the farmer a pen to write his signature, dropped it on the floor. The lawyer himself sprang from his chair, hurriedly picked up the pen and placed it in the farmer's hand."

"A delay of fifteen seconds, caused by the dropping of a pen with which a man was to sign his name to a will, lost to Warren county \$100,000," said the lawyer, "and the dropping of a pen about to be used has always made me nervous and uncomfortable ever since. If R. House, of Kentric, this county, was one of the pioneer oil operators on Oil Creek, and in his despair

off. He was carried to a house at a safe distance. The explosion occurred at 6 p. m. and in spite of his frightful condition lived until the next morning. He never lost consciousness, and as soon as every thing that could be done for him was done, he began the dictation of his will. The intense agony he suffered made this a slow job, and when the will was finished it was morning. When the document was ready for his signature the person who had done the writing dipped the pen into the ink bottle, but in reaching it to the dying man's outstretched hand he dropped it. The pen rolled under the table and a delay at least of a quarter of a minute occurred before it could be recovered. When it was found and placed in Mr. House's hand the latter was powerless to use it. The brave old price was dead.

"In his will he had bequeathed the sum of \$100,000 to the poor fund of Warren county. He had also left \$100 each to the men who had preserved him from being cremated alive. The will being without his signature, was of course legally impertinent, and his heirs did not think it incumbent upon them to carry out his wishes, although they were expressed under such extraordinary circumstances. The county lost its legacy, which was not so much to be wondered at, as the sum was very large; but the non-payment of the two \$100 bequests to the men who, at the risk of their own lives, had saved the unfortunate oil operator, his family, at least in Christian's opinion, was hurt a matter of much comment in the oil regions."

## Living Monarchs of Europe.

**Facts About the Potentates Who Hold Sway Over Great Nations.**

Queen Victoria now holds a place among the oldest sovereigns of Europe. In May of next year she will be seventy years of age. She has been on the throne for a half a century. She enjoys good health and bids fair to live and reign for many years yet. If she attains the age of her grandfather, George III., she will wield the scepter (barring accident) up to the year 1901. If at that time her son, the Prince of Wales, becomes King, he will have reached the ripe age of sixty years, and his tendency to badness will, doubtless, have become more marked than it is now.

The new German Emperor Frederick is fifty-seven years of age, and his Empress, the daughter of Queen Victoria, is forty-eight. Judging from photographs, he does not closely resemble his departed father in the face, but she looks very much like her mother. If Frederick should live to be as old as his father, he will bear his crown

The Emperor of Russia, Alexander III., is forty-three years old, and mounted the throne after the murder of his father, seven years ago.

The King of Denmark, Christian IX., is seventy years old, or a year over that age. Victoria, and is the second oldest monarch in Europe. He has wielded the scepter for a quarter of a century, or just half as long as the British Queen. One of his daughters is the wife of the Russian Czar, another of them is the wife of the heir apparent to the British Crown, and his second son is King of Greece.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., is in his sixtieth year, and has reigned for sixteen years. He has favored some reforms.

The King of Portugal, Louis I., is fifty years old, and is a man of enterprise and progress. He has been for twenty-seven years a king.

The power and authority of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., who is not yet two years old, is limited by the regency of his

but before that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Milan Orenovic IV. He is the fourth of his dynasty since Servia threw off the Turkish yoke in 1829. His predecessor was assassinated.

The reigning prince of Montenegro is Nicholas I., who is forty-seven years old, and has reigned twenty-eight years.

In Germany there are three kings and a grand duke besides the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, who are one. There are the King of Bavaria, the King of Württemberg, the King of Saxony, and the reigning grand duke of Baden.

There are in Europe two kinglets, countries—France and Switzerland. Both of these republics seem to be able to get along and keep the peace without the guidance of kings or emperors.

The President of the French Republic, M. Carnot, is fifty-one years of age, and was elected to office in December last. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic School in Paris, and held various offices before his

## Woman Talk.

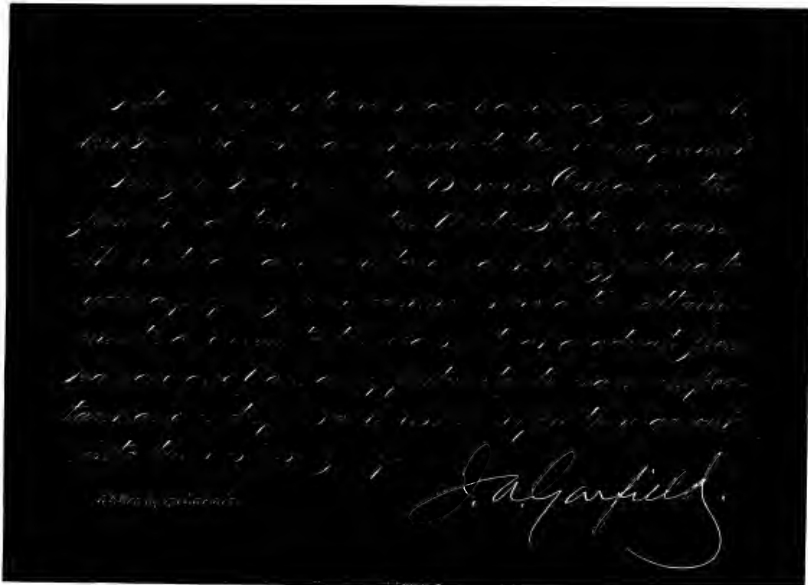
Jenny Lind Gobschmidt left 55,000 Swedish crowns to the universities of Uppsala and Lund, in Sweden, to aid poor students.

Mrs. Hendricks, the widow of the late Vice President, has been President of the Indiana State Prison Reformatory for fourteen years.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and some other philanthropic persons are about to establish workshops in London, furnished with sewing machines, where poor seamstresses can go and use the machines at a very low charge.

The Queen of Sweden takes a very lively and active interest in everything connected with the Sick Nurse Institution, and a house is now being built in Stockholm, the King and Queen themselves defraying the entire cost. The new institution will, in honor of the Queen, be called the "Sofia Home."

Mrs. Womack, of Philadelphia, has added to the Presbyterian Hospital a spacious ward for children. She said, in a letter which accompanied the keys: "I make the gift of this building as a memorial of my mother, Harriet Eminger Brown," and she asks simply that the tablet which records this fact may always be preserved.



Engraved from Copy Written by H. T. Loomis, Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio.

harming accidents up to the year 1922. Unfortunately, "Unser Fritz," as he is known, who is greatly beloved by his people, is now hovering between life and death with an affection of the throat very like that which put General Grant in his grave.

The King of the Belgians, Leopold II., is fifty-three years old, and if he should reign till he reaches the age at which his father died he will be King up to the year 1910. He has been on the throne nearly twenty-three years.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is fifty-eight years old, and he has worn the imperial crown for forty-eight years. His predecessor was his uncle, who abdicated the throne in his favor when he was fifty-five years of age, because he was tired of the turmoil and trouble. Francis Joseph is a polished scholar, a linguist, an equestrian, an admirer of military pomp, and a chorister. He is healthy, and bids fair to reign for a long time yet.

The King of Italy, Umberto I., is forty-four years old, and has worn the crown since the death of his father, ten years ago. He is but the second of the kings of United Italy, and his throne is in the eternal city of Rome.

He never saw his royal sire. The King of Greece, or King of the Hellenes, George I., is forty-three years of age, and has been king for a quarter of a century, or since he was eighteen, at which age he was elected to the Hellenic throne. He finds it a hard job to rule the modern Greek or keep their favor.

The sovereign of Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is forty-six years old, and succeeded to the throne twelve years ago when the majesty who preceded him was deposed. He is the twenty-eighth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.

The King of the Netherlands, William III., is the oldest monarch in Europe, being now of the age of seventy-one, and entered upon the fortieth year of his reign on St. Patrick's Day, though he is a son of the royal house of Orange. Even in Holland the old monarch is merry at times.

The King of Romania, Carol I., is forty-nine years of age, and was proclaimed king only seven years ago, but before that time he had been for fourteen years the domini of his subjects.

The King of Servia, Milan I., is thirty-four, and was crowned only six years ago,

election as President. There are over 38,000,000 people in the French republic.

In the Republic of Switzerland the highest official of the government is the President of the Federal Council, who is elected by the Federal Assembly, holds office for the term of one year, and enjoys a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The President for the present year is Mr. W. F. Hertenstein. A President is not eligible to re-election until a year after the end of his term of office.—*Boston Transcript*

## Nothing for Chicago.

Miss Corinne Cobb, the six-year-old daughter of Prof. Henry Cobb of Chicago, is said to speak German, French, English, and Volapuk fluently.

## AFTERGLOW.

I saw the eastern sky aflame last night  
With rose-like colors, gloriously clear,  
While in the west the sun had sunk from sight,  
And clouds hung like a pall upon a tier  
So was your face, my darling, when you died,  
Bright with the glow that I could not see,  
For, though with straining, tear-dimmed eyes I tried,  
Only grief-blinds clouds appeared to me.  
—*Beate Chandler, in The American Magazine for April.*

Dr. Alice Bennett has charge of the female department of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown.

Industrial Schools for Girls are a necessity in providing for the future. The women of Kansas, led by Mrs. Russell, W. C. T. U. State President, and Mrs. Thurston, of Topeka, have secured an appropriation from the Legislature. Colorado women are organized for a similar purpose.

In Wyoming, where women have voted since 1869, it is expressly provided by law that there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in the pay for any kind of work.

## "Lazy" Monks' Smart Pens.

Before printing was ever dreamed of, the so-called "lazy" monks had actually written, in almost imperishable and illuminated characters, 80,000 volumes now in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of Paris, 100,000 volumes in the library of the British Museum, 30,000 in the Royal Library of Munich, 20,000 in the Bodleian Library of Oxford, and 23,000 in the Vatican Library, besides innumerable great collections in the Roman monasteries and religious houses in Rome and throughout Europe.—*Notre Dame School.*

Leading women are warm in their praises of Ames' Best Pen. Have you tried it? Thirty-five cents a box.







## The Editor's Leisure Hour.



OURTLESS among THE JOURNAL'S thousands of readers there are some who can correctly place the fifty quotations which will be found below.

But who are these persons? That is what we would like to know. It will be worth a year's subscription to the first person who sends us a correct list, making time allowance of course, for distance.

As this is such a literature lesson, perhaps, THE JOURNAL'S readers have not had in a long time. One has to be pretty well versed in literature to go through the list without an error. The quotations were arranged by the New York Commercial Advertiser. Who wrote them?

1. The glory that was Greece
- And the grandeur that was Rome
2. A cowslip by the river's brink
3. A yolk-cup was to him,
- And it was nothing more.
3. Woodman, spare that tree
4. Virtue is her own reward
5. They laugh that will
6. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
7. God favors the heaviest battalions
8. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty
9. I'll find in the last ditch
10. Beginning of the end
11. God made the country
- And man made the town.
12. I came, I saw, I conquered.
13. When faint, make a note of it
14. Something and bright
15. There's not to make reply
- There's not to reason why,
- There's but to do and die.
16. I'm not an unspiced thing
- In such a solemn way.
17. All mankind loves a lover.
18. There is a reaper whose name is Death.
19. Nearer, my God, to Thee
20. Carnage are the young chickens,
- And still come home to roost
21. Truth crushed to earth shall rise again
22. He buildeth better than he knoweth
23. O, for the touch of a vanished hand
- And the sound of a voice that is still!
24. The hearing of my own heart
- Was all the sound I heard.
25. "Will you walk into my parlor?"
- Said the spider to the fly
26. Strangers with glistering feet
- Where the brook and river meet,
- Womanhood and childhood meet
27. When the forsaken
- Withered and shaken
- What can an old man do but die?
28. Though best to rest in memory dear
- He was a man
- Who stole the liver of the court of Heaven
- To serve the Devil in
29. A thing of beauty is a joy forever
30. But evil is wrought by want of thought
- As well as want of heart.
31. Some knew their lot to love thee,
- None named thee but to praise,
20. To the victors belong the spoils of the enemy
32. Tell me the tales that to me were no dream
- Long, long ago
33. It is that he treason, make the most of it
- He touched the essence of public credit,
- And it stood upon its feet
34. From treacherous hills mountainous
35. I remember, I remember,
- The house where I was born.
36. But heaved to make a Roman holiday.
37. We have not the money and they are ours
38. Independence means independence forever
39. I would not live always
40. I brought on my ship—she was bent,
- She had a frigate's mast
39. Breathes there a man with soul so dead
40. He never felt the pulse of hope
- This is my own, my native land
41. Three fishers went sailing
- Out into the west
42. Hold the fort, I am coming.
43. Write me as one who loves his fellowmen
44. The Absolutist Dollar
45. The poet, at least, is secure

## The Hen and Egg Question.

Now here is another and an easy one. But it has been making a deal of fun for the readers of the daily papers. The proposition is: If a hen and a half lay an egg-and-a-half in a day-and-a-half, how many eggs would six-and-a-half hens lay in seven-and-a-half days?

A little simple problem of this sort of course will not bother the bright young

people who read THE JOURNAL. Send in your answers. No algebra. The hen in question is a plain, every day barnyard hen, with no pretensions to auxiliary T's and coefficients (though it must be admitted that she knows a thing or two about eggs, if not about X's).

## Maximilian and Carlota.

The Emperor gave early attention to the question of the 6,000,000 Indians included in the population of his Empire, and took measures to better their condition. He issued a decree emancipating the peons—the victims of a curious system of slavery peculiar to Mexico—which, however, proved ineffectual in the end, though it showed the excellence of his motives and that he was not the despot he is so often accused of being. His government was absolute monarchy, it is true, but it was scarcely more autocratic than the republic which preceded it; or that which now exists in Mexico. In the event of their charities the young sovereigns were not to

gleitish, although he polished it later into its present form. And what is true of that one peon applies to hundreds of other short productions of great minds. A penful of ink can do much and has done much in making the world's history, but that penful can do more, for it is the bottle is to the drop.

## Fog, Rain and Snow.

Having now learned how the water is drawn into the air, let us see how and why it comes down again as rain or snow or dew.

There is a singular thing about this moisture, which is this, the air will hold only a certain quantity of it, and that quantity depends upon the temperature of the air. But warm air holds more than cold; so, however warm the air may be, or however much moisture it may contain as lovable vapor, we have only to cool it enough and the vapor condenses, as we say; that is, it becomes visible, first as fog or mist, and then



the cause of education has not alone suffered by the loss of him who has wrought so earnestly through so many years in its best behalf, but the community as well, has been deprived of

ONE OF HER kindest,

MOST USEFUL, WORTHY

AND ESTIMABLE CITIZENS,

whose only interest at all times was for the best public as well as the best private benefit, and who had but one mission upon earth, to serve faithfully the day and generation in which he lived, and this he did in the fullness

OF ALL HIS STRENGTH AND OF

ALL HIS MIGHT.

Specimen Page of Album Photo-Engraved from Pen Work Executed in the Office of the Journal.

be outline. The amount of money expended in public and private benevolence, could it be estimated, would astonish the reader. Among the besting monuments to the goodness of Carlota's heart, is the *Casa de Maternalidad* (laid in hospital), in the city of Mexico, built and equipped at her expense. This excellent charity alone would justify the love displayed and still existing for the beautiful but unfortunate Empress. *Arthur Hunsford Noll, in The American Magazine for April.*

## Thought's Faithful Servant.

Have you ever held an ancient lead pencil in your hand and allowed your imagination to revel in the possibilities of that little piece of wood? In hands of those entirely great, how much that small piece of cedar and lead can do! Without resharpening, it can revive the sentiment of some political journalist in a paragraph which may change the course of his party, bring new men and new measures before the country and perhaps change its form of government. With an inch or so of it "Thamara's" could have been created for the story goes that the school boy Bryant wrote it at a sin-

as drops of water, such as we see on the pitcher. And the reason we see a white fog rising at night, after the sun goes down, is only because the water, which has been evaporating all day and going up into the air as invisible vapor, becomes condensed to fog by the cooling of the air when the sun's heat is withdrawn. When the sun rises, the fog disappears; but the vapor still ascends, and when it reaches the altitudes where the air is always cool, it becomes condensed again as fog, only it is then called "clouds." And if it becomes condensed enough to form in drops of water, they fall, and it "rains;" or, perhaps, it snows, for snow is but frozen rain. —From "What Makes It Rain?" by George P. Merrill, in St. Nicholas for April.

## Cartegena Barbers.

Out of the shadow some enterprising men had constructed, with the aid of two or three chairs and several pairs of shears, a barber's shop at fresco; and asses and asses and peasants, as they traveled in and out through the city gate stopped at that establishment to be shaved. For it is an important item in the care of Spanish du-

keys that they should be shaved as to the back in order to make a smoother resting-place for a man or paniker. So while the master held the animal, one of the barbers plied some enormous clacking shears, and lifted the ground with mouse-colored hair, leaving the beast's belly fur covered below a fixed line, and for a small additional price executed a raised pattern of star points around the neck. The tussorial profession is an indispensable one in a country where shaving the whole face is so generally practiced among all the lumber orders not to mention toreros and ecclesiastics. But the discomfort to which the barber's customers submit is astonishing.

## Persecution of the Rainbow.

The rainbow is one of the atmospheric phenomena that have been most generally persecuted. Peoples of almost every part of the world have made of it a living and terrible monster whose most venial offense is that of drinking up the waters of springs and ponds. This belief is found among the Burmese, Zulus, Indians of Washington Territory, ancient Mexicans, and Finns, and exists among the popular fancies of the Slavs and Germans, and some of the French populations. The Zulus and the Kurens of Burmah imagine that the rainbow spreads sickness and death. The Kurens, when they see one, say to their children: "The rainbow has come down to drink; do not play, for fear that harm may come to you!" Very singularly, too, the street boys in Volhynia run away, crying, "Run, it will drink you up!" In Dahomey, the rainbow is regarded as a heavenly serpent, *Dahy*, which, in some hospitals, the ancient Greeks hold it to be a beneficent but just and severe hero; they say that anyone who jumps over a rainbow will change sex at once; but this saying, which is also current in Aisee, is only a picturesque way of indicating the impossibility of transforming a man into a woman, or a woman into a man. The Delians offered calves to the rainbow, and the Peruvians put its image on the walls of their temples. The Caribs considered its appearance on the sea a favorable presage; but on the earth its influence was pernicious and they hid from its view. It was persecuted by a viper. —From "Primitive Worships of Atmospheric Phenomena," by Count Goblet d'Alvielle, in Popular Science Monthly for May.

## The Direction of Sounds.

The average child, retreating from school, on entering the house calls, "Mamma!" The mother, perhaps, replies, "Yes!" "Where are you?" is the next question, and the reply informs the child not only as to the floor, but as to the room in which the mother can be found. The child cannot determine its mother's location by the sound of her voice. This exaggerated instance may be owing to the reflection of the sound, not only from the walls, but from the strata of air differing in temperature and humidity.

How many of us going to the next street, running at right angles to the cross-traffic, can tell, from hearing the bell of the approaching street-car before the car comes in sight, whether that car is going north or south? It does not seem that animals can determine the direction of sound much better than man. The sleeping dog, roused by his master's call, is all abroad as to his master's location, and determines it by sight or scent, or both, frequently running in several different directions before hitting the right one. The deer, on being startled by the unseen hunter's tread, is not always right in his selection of route to get out of harm's way. A flock of geese, ducks, or other birds, on hearing a gun, is as likely to fly toward as from the sportsman, if he has kept entirely out of sight, and the flash of his piece has not been seen. —From "Sound-Signals at Sea," by Arnold Barber Johnson, in Popular Science Monthly for May.

Everybody is pleased with our new Premium schedule. Its inducements are such that they can't help being. The fall 17 is in the February number, and you should keep a copy for reference. We can send you an extra copy for ten cents.

**LOOK** OUT FOR THE NEXT number of THE JOURNAL. Some Literary Features will be added, and it will be one of the Most Attractive editions ever brought from the Press. You will find some questions that may interest you on Page 71 of this issue. Let us have your replies as soon as possible.



The B. E. A. of A.

Some Arrangements for its Next Annual Meeting.

President L. L. Williams, of the B. E. A. of A., has issued the following circular:

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Business Educators' Association of America will be held in the rooms of the Curtis Company, 100 Broadway, Minneapolis, Minn., commencing Wednesday, July 19th, and ending Wednesday, July 25th, 1888. The following schools have been arranged for with the design of making each one complete in itself, so that persons who desire to follow up any special line of study may do so. Minnesota teachers in the branches here taught, can receive instruction and the most advanced ideas to be had upon these subjects, from the best teachers in the United States and Canada. It will be "A Summer School of Business, and of the Principles of Education in the United States and Canada." It is hoped that no teacher can afford to miss the opportunity here presented.

1. School of Accounts and Business Practice—Chairman, G. W. Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary and Critic, J. E. King, Rochester, N. Y.

2. School of Calculations—Chairman, O. F. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary and Critic, R. E. Gallagher, Hamilton, Ontario.

3. School of English and Correspondence  
—Chairman, Mrs. Sara A. Spencer, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

4. School of Peumanship—Chairman, C. S. Chapman Des Moines Iowa

5. School of Civics—Chairman, R. C. Speoner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Secretary and Guide, W. E. McGard, New York City.

6. School of Shorthand and Typewriting—Chairman, Mrs. S. S. Packard, New York N. Y.; Secretary and Critic, Mrs. Lizzie A. Hew; Denis, Jacksonville, Ill.

The Association will devote its forenoons to work in these several schools; its afternoons to papers, reports and discussions in general sessions, and its evenings to addresses from eminent people and to social enjoyment.

**A Timely Voice from Mr. Packard.**

*To the Editor of The Journal:*

But—There is every reason for believing that the Convention to be held in Minneapolis in June will be, in many important respects, the best yet held by the Business League of America. The experience at Milwaukee has shown that the matter of section work, has opened up possibilities for the future which, I am glad to see, the Executive Committee has seized upon, and propose to utilize for the coming Convention. The meetings of the Association hitherto have been open to fair criticism, and it is clearly defined for the future. They have been placed on a more positive, and in a social way beneficial, but there has been some just complaints that many very excellent men who in their individual schools have developed new ideas and given them force in practice have not had the opportunity for which they met. It is present time to give them recognition and the benefit of counsel because the trouble has been that the time was not economically divided, and little opportunity was given for the different interests to work under separate arrangements at the same time. The plan, as given for the coming Convention, will be to divide the work entirely, enabling the different departments to work simultaneously, and under distinct organizations, the results to be grouped for presentation to the main body, when general discussion can be had. There is no doubt whatever of the great advantage of this plan, and the result will be a larger meeting than hitherto, and by far more effective work.

I have before me the record of the proceedings of the Milwaukee Convention, and while it is a document which does honor to our profession, and which every member thereof should deem worthy of a place in his library, it is easy to see how much more valuable a document would be which should contain the more positive and direct work of the sections. If the Committee shall be fortunate enough to make a wise division of labor and to secure full and accurate reports of the work done in the sections and if the Convention shall show sufficient

public spirit to procure the publication of the entire proceedings, I am free to say that our effort will receive such an impetus as has never before been given to it. The time has come when we should show our hands in a way not to be mistaken. If it is true that we represent the most available thing in American education, there is nothing that we do which should not be well done, and our work should be rated upon its merits. We shall thus be able to get rid of many crude ideas, and to take on all that is best in theory and practice.

There is one department of our work which seems just at present to be taking on an importance which it has hitherto lacked, and that is the Department of Civic, which, as at present devised, embraces also Language. It is hard to define just what this department should be; but I can see evidences on all hands that it is destined to grow and develop into something positive and permanent. Our schools have suffered greatly in the public mind from a lack of breadth in our curriculum; and while it has not been, nor will it be possible to bring them up in this respect to any just comparison with classical schools and colleges, there are some things that can be done to greatly increase

## THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM

This is a photo  
 of a man in a  
 military uniform  
 (Cavalry)  
 E. J.

Grand Game!  
Your O.  
have proven to be fine  
in the application of  
your talent in practical  
comple

their usefulness, as well as their hold upon a public regard; and one of the most available and useful of these things is the instruction coming properly under the title of *general education*. We cannot embrace not only a knowledge of the history, but also the forms of government, local, state and national, of its great men, political and otherwise, but also of its industrial, financial and intellectual growth, the exposure of its evils, the knowledge of its institutions, and its people. It will be readily seen that there is a great field of legitimate study for the commercial schools in this direction, untouched, but which stands ready for us, not in any vague sentimental way but sure, capitable of hearty devoted limits and ready adaptation. I am glad to know that this is the subject of the most earnest and ordinary attention at the hands of the Executive Committee and of the Convention itself; and on the whole, I must say that there seems to be no doubt that we are to lay the basis of a new and better system, in which any body of educators may be proud of

Specially made to our order abroad and imported. A triumph of the penmaker's art. Ames' Best Pen, 35 cents a box.

### The American Language.

It has heretofore been the belief held by philosophers and thinkers from the earliest times that language is an evolution growing in development as human thought needed it. The language of the primitive tribes, with an extremely limited range of ideas, and whose actual transactions of daily life embraced only the simplest tasks, would necessarily have need for an extremely simple and scant language. As they might advance to civilization and culture, the language would grow to include the necessities of expression. The invention of alleged universal language by the act of a single individual sets all the laws of linguistic evolution at naught, and cannot therefore accomplish nothing useful in any large sense. The history of the English language is a good example of the manner in which this evolution has proceeded, which illustrates this knowledge. The language of a race far as known possesses an indigenous or original civilization, but has always learned from some external and superior source, so there is no language which is complete in itself, developed from indigenous sources, and free admixture from the exterior. The English language, which is the most of these living elements, has none

## The Editor's Scrapbook

—W. G. Christie, the accomplished young penman, Poughkeepsie, sends us a variety of specimens, including card work, business writing and flourishing, which are excellent to a degree. The young man who gives to his art such faithful attention as is evinced in Mr. Christie's pen productions is in every sense deserving of a liberal patronage from the public. We also have some specimens from C. P. Zaner, Columbus, Ohio, which for symmetry and easy grace are almost faultless. What a fine double team these two young penmen would make!

—Excellent specimens of flourishing, which run mostly to feathers, come from S. E. Bartow, secretary of the Ohio Business University, Cleveland (and this time it is a red bird) also from E. M. Chartier, of the Paris, Texas, Business College who reinforces the flourishing with some excellent script; G. H. Brown, Millerstown, Pa., who submits a swan in magenta; G. M. Paul, Pennman, Washington College, Tacoma, Washington Territory; G. J. Kretchner, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Hall, Lozansport, Indiana, Business College; E. H. Robins, Jacksonville, Illinois, Business College; and S. S. McCrum. The two last named also submit specimens of card work, and Mr. McCrum is credited with a club.

—While on the subject of card work we want to say that you would have to scrape the continent with a fine tooth comb to find anyone who can surpass A W Dakin, of Syracuse. The clean, crisp, easy stroke of his pen over the pasteboard leaves a line which for delicacy and beauty can scarcely be

—George Sutton, the seventeen-year-old student of J. M. Mehan, of the Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa, sends specimens of his card work, which lead us to believe that he is one of the coming card writers. S. W. Thomas, Hazle-

—Miss Adra R. Mason, Sanford, Maine, sends us a letter, the penmanship of which would put some of our male penmen to the blush.

—A. A. Clark, Superintendent of Writing in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, sends this message in irreproachable chirography: "I unhesitatingly pronounce the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL the leading exponent of our profession." S. J. Pridgen, of Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Georgia, writes that "This Journal has always been the penman's best friend." J. M. Melham, proprietor of the Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa, rightly says: "As I have before stated, I think I am doing my students a great favor by placing within their reach such a paper as THE JOURNAL."

—F. E. Persons, Rushfield, N. Y., submits some excellent business capitals. Beautiful specimens of hand engraving come to us from R. S. Bonsall, Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

The photograph of a piece of engraving executed by H. B. Parsons, of the Zanesville, Ohio, Business College, reflects the highest credit on that gentleman's ingenuity and taste of design, and his technical skill of execution. It is refreshing to see such work. Chas. O. Winter, Hartford, Connecticut also sends us a photograph of a very creditable piece of engraving executed by himself.

— We have from that youthful veteran, J. W. Swank, Washington, D. C., a pen photograph of Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with embellishment of setting that makes it a very agreeable picture. Another photographed piece of engraving comes from F. O. Holburn, 212 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

—W. E. Dennis sends an elegant example of flourishing which we regret cannot be reproduced by photo-engraving.

—Here are some of the best written letters received since our last accounting:

A. E. Parsons, Wilton Junction, Iowa; H. T. Loomis, Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, with club; A. W. Dakin, Wells' Commercial College, Syracuse, N. Y., with club; F. F. Russell, B. & S. Business College, St. Louis, Mo.; George Spencer, Detroit, Michigan; C. K. Crandle, Northern Illinois Business College, Dixon, Ill., with club; S. C. Williams, Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo., with club.

C. J. Price, Milligan, Tennessee, Business College, with club; F. W. Tinker, Greenfield, N H; W A S. Hoff, Delaware, O.; Wm. N Yerex, London, Ontario, with club; H. L. Cheney, Portland, Maine, with club; J E Garner, Harrisburgh, Pa.; C. H. Kimmig, Philadelphia, Pa; F G Greenleaf, Dorchester, Mass.; E. L. Burnett, B. & S College, Providence, R I.

W. E. Beady, Wellington, Kansas, with club; Isaac Bates, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Bayless, Bayless Business College, Dubuque, Iowa, with club; John Rockwood, Natick, Mass.; W. A. Phillips, St. Thomas, Ont.; Business College; E. M. Barber, Southwestern Business College, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Blanton, Hardeman, Ga., with club.

Marcus H. 106, Norfolk Street, New York  
W. L. Shrawder, pecunian, Richmond, Indiana  
Business College, with club; Charles Wandless,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. K. Penny, pecunian, Detroit;  
Michigan; P. A. Hromatko, Cedar Rapids, Iowa;  
C. K. Cugman, Irvington, Cal., with club; A. F.  
Sheldahlager, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
W. L. Shrawder, with club; C. K. Wells,  
Wells' Commercial College, Syracuse, New York,  
with club; J. A. Willis, Little Rock, Arkansas;  
Commercial College, with club; F. Broghammer,  
Leicester, Iowa; J. C. Kime, Eaton & Burnett's Busi-  
ness College, with club; J. C. Kime, with club;  
L. Lawson, Los Angeles, California; J. C. Kime,  
Fitchburg, Mass.; A. F. Newlands, Kingston, Ont.,  
with club; J. C. Kime, with club; J. C. Kime,  
Academy, Philadelphia; G. W. Harmon, Sonle  
College, New Orleans, with club; H. C. Spencer,  
with club; J. C. Kime, with club; J. C. Kime,  
club; C. S. Blidman, Miami Commercial College,

been undergoing the processes of evolution which must continue to operate for a great period in the future, so that the day will come when the language will be as different from the English of to-day as is our language from that of Chaucer. In America the development must take to itself forces and forms which will never come into operation in the mother country, and finally a new language will be born, which will be a distinctively American language. It is possible to formulate an American language until we cease to have constant and extensive accessions of foreign immigration; until, indeed, we can assimilate and absorb all the admixture of foreign blood. Then we will have an American race, then we will have its great language. Noah Webster was its first forerunner. — *New Orleans Picayune*

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3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 32
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## TEACHERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1888

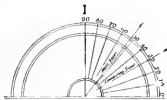
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VOL. XII.—No. 6.

### Lessons in Practical Writing.

#### III.

BY DANIEL T. AMES.



PRINCIPLES.



Correct Position.

(These lessons began with the April number which may be obtained by recuiting 10 cents)

As to learning to write it is a saying of old that "practice makes perfect" this is true or otherwise according to the kind of practice. One can never reach the desired end of a journey by traveling upon a way leading in the opposite or wrong direction however earnest or persistent may be his efforts. No more can one secure a good hand writing by persistently practicing upon bad copies or had ideals. The mind must first be able to know or think good writing before the fingers can execute it.

A philosopher has remarked that "As a man thinks, so is he." The skillful hand is the servant of a skillful mind. The great masters of the pen are such because their minds perceive clearly and perfectly the excellencies of their art. Hence the importance of studying carefully our copies and the acquisition of a true mental conception of really good writing. When a copy has been practiced for a lesson it is well to close the eyes and endeavor to recall its form to the mind, and so at night recall and review it with the instruction for its practice. With a perfect mental conception and an ambition effort, the hand will ultimately produce the mind's ideal. *Think good writing and you will ultimately write good writing.*

With these general suggestions we will now consider the practice which we have before us from the pupils of our unnumbered class. First Mr. C. submits a sheet of his practice exercises from copy 6 as follows:

Copy

*Simi munn*

Practice

*mi munn  
mi munn  
mi munn  
mi munn*

This pupil has still much to learn, yet the practice is more than fairly good—before going into the detailed criticism of the forms of the letters we would say that it is evident from the writing that there has been too much finger movement for free and

rapid writing, and there should yet be considerable practice upon movement exercises. All learners should proceed every season of practice with a few minutes of practice from some movement exercise.

#### CRITICISM.

No. 1. Here is a long straight initial line an open semi-angular turn at the top where in the copy it is a right curve initial, and a closed line at the top.

No. 2. Here is a closed angular turn where there is a round turn in the copy.

No. 3. Here are open turns where they are closed angles in the copy. Between the two first parts of the *m* there is not over

Practice.

*mi munn  
mi munn  
mi munn  
mi munn*

It will be seen that Mr. C. has failed both in his practice and understanding of the stem. In the copy he should have observed that the stem consists of a left and right curve so that if we were to cut the stem in the center there would be a left and right curve alike only that the right or lower curve is shaded, while in the practice the

### THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

*Spencerian Penmanship*

*Spencerian Penmanship*  
*A specimen of my*  
*modern movement of writing*  
*Yours truly*  
*D. T. Ames*

two thirds of the space there is between the second and third. See No. 4 also. The connecting line is straight where it is left curve in copy.

No. 5 is an angular turn where it is round in the copy.

No. 6 is a letter much higher than any of the others. The down stroke is curved and it closes with the up stroke more than half way down where it should do so not over one-fourth of the way.

No. 7 is a wavy line where there should be a right curve, thus imparting a doubtful character to the letter. It may stand for either an *n* or *u*. So also No. 8.

No. 9 is a long straight line for a terminal where there is a right curve in copy.

Of course similar criticisms would apply to each line of the practice. It has been our effort only to point out a few of the errors of practice as examples.

We will now consider the practice upon capital stems, using for criticism practice submitted by Mr. G.:

Copy

*G G G G G G G G G G*

The following exercise is given for special drill for accuracy of movement and form.

First write down a page of stems on the combined movement carefully observing form and spacing, and then the paper upside down and duplicate as in the copy this is one of the best disciplinary movements that can be practiced. The following copy may then be practiced for the lesson.

*S. Ammon*

We shall be pleased to have a large number of learners send forward at least a page of their practice from the present exercises and copy for criticism in our next lesson. Send early, as our lesson must be prepared for the next issue before July 5. Among the many specimens of practice we have received those of G. O. Putnam, Logan, Iowa, F. S. Carr, Marysville, Cal., and H. Hood, Bangor, Me., are deserving of special mention. A portion of Mr. Carr's work would have been reproduced for an example had it not been written with red ink. All exercises should be in black ink.

### Class Drills.

Editor of THE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to your recent request I send you an outline of my work in drilling large classes. In this article I shall mention my methods in the literary institution only. I believe that the work should be adapted so far as possible to the needs of the pupil when he goes out into his particular field of usefulness. To the prospective teacher a critical knowledge of the theory of penmanship is indispensable, while to the instructor a writer such knowledge is of very little use. With this end in view I require every literary student to be provided with a specimen of his copy book. This is kept blank and is used only for drills in analysis.

The first work of each term is devoted to the explanation of positions, movements, and the discussion of questions pertaining to theory. No pens are used until each student understands and can use an easy rolling motion of the forearm.

I then take up light oval exercises and drill the class as a whole by course. These are practiced until they can be made across four or five ruled spaces without sliding the sheet. The letters are then taken up in the following order:

Short letters, direct oval capitals, semi-extended, reversed oval, loop, stem. I teach by groups and complete each group before taking up another.

The long letters are then taken up in their order and each thoroughly analyzed, and practiced slowly, then in an exercise, and finally with each preceding letter of the group. I then change to the direct oval capitals, for I find that a student, like any calf, will do better with a change of posture.

For a few minutes during each hour I call upon students to name the lines and principles of letters without reference to the hand chart. Some interesting discussions are thus provoked and each student becomes familiar with all essential principles underlying plain penmanship.

More letters are not taught. Students can be trained to think in learning to write as well as in any other study, and skillful questioning is the teacher's weapon with which to draw them out.

Word writing is gradually introduced, followed by sentences, notes, letter writing, and dictation exercises to be written in a small running hand, and entirely without shade.

During the last week I gave some marking alphabets which are valuable to the teacher in outlining, etc.

I try to make my pupils reasoners, not imitators, so that they can go out and work out the problem of teaching as their peculiar surroundings may require.

Very truly,  
E. M. BURRER.

Wichita, Kan., May 9th.

## Expertism in Writing.

An Address Delivered to the Students of Packard's Business College.

MR. AMES of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, gave the Friday morning talk before the Packard College, May 11, taking for his subject "Expertism in Writing." Mr. Packard in introducing him, said:

"It is our custom, as you know, to bring before you on alternate Friday mornings distinguished doers from the outside, the purpose being not to give you specimens of oratory, nor to invite men simply because they have the gift of speaking, but to let you see and know the men who are active in the important concerns of the day—the men who, having devoted themselves to specialties, are prepared to instruct you, as well as to entertain you. If occasionally we are fortunate enough to find a good speaker as well as an eminent doer, we do not discount him on that account. The gentleman who is to address you this morning is known to you for his excellent work in the domain of penmanship. He is himself a teacher, having, in years past, conducted with eminent ability and success an institution of this kind, and during the past fifteen years and more, having given his whole time to the production of artistic work with the pen and the promotion of the literature of the art. An artist, a penman he stands at the head, and as the editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL he has made a home for himself in the hearts of aspiring young men and women throughout the country. He is an eminent teacher and a successful editor and publisher, but he has not had any of these external opportunities for himself in the line which he is asked to pursue in his lecture. He is probably the best expert on handwriting in this country. He has had more experience than any other man, and has been uniformly more successful in sustaining himself and in convincing me, as I can say of his hearers, who cannot be said of all persons of his profession, is a man whose opinions are never to be bought; first, because they are not for sale—no retaining fee ever having been large enough to tempt him, and second, because they are so strongly founded in his convictions that to go against those convictions would render his testimony utterly worthless. I have often said of Mr. Ames what I verily believe to be true, that if it should appear to him on good testimony that he has made a mistake in his judgment, he would be willing to say as much, even on the witness stand. I do not think he has ever been put to the test, because he never goes into a case which he has not sufficiently investigated before appearing as a witness to satisfy himself beyond any doubt as to the truth in the premises. These are the days of specialists, and men are beginning to understand that inasmuch as no person can know everything, it is generally better to pay to know much in single directions, and among the benefits which are being derived from this new departure of expert testimony is the removing of doubts in important cases depending upon circumstances, the evidence of the innocence or guilt of the suspected parties, and, in fact, the amount of evidence that is to-day more reliable or more convincing to a jury, than that which is presented by persons who have made the scientific truths which bear upon the case a life study, and who are able to present the proofs in the shape as to have little or no doubt in the minds of the jury, or of the public, and in no line of expert testimony has there been more improvement, or better results, than in that of detecting counterfeit handwriting. It is, of course, to the interest of lawyers to decry this unless they can raise a theory to uphold it, and it is often times ridiculous and inconclusive, but the record which Mr. Ames has made is one of which he has cause to be proud, and one which does honor not only to himself but to his profession."

## Handwriting in General.

Mr. Ames spoke substantially as follows: I purpose to speak upon writing chiefly in respect to its personality, but briefly will allude to it as an accomplishment and business qualification. An ac-

complishment it can scarcely be overestimated. It is like good dress, good manners and good breeding, which always commend their possessor. It is something that speaks for itself at sight; it needs no introduction or commendation. As a business qualification it more frequently opens the way to the highest success in life than any other attainment. First, because it is the thing wanted; second, because its possession can be made at once apparent by the applicant for a situation.

Not only is good handwriting in itself a commendation but it implies many other qualities which go to determine the value of service and bring success in every occupation in life. Good writing implies good judgment, good taste, neatness and persevering application, and these are the very qualities which commend the young man to the confidence and esteem of his employer and lead to promotion and ultimate success.

Perhaps I should say a word as to what constitutes good writing. Ideals for good writing are very numerous. Many young men who have acquired the capability to flourish a bird or a beast and to flourish the alphabet continuously without lifting the pen, or to cut all manner of antics upon the paper, and whose writing when presented upon a page from its superabundance of flourishes appears as disorderly as a trash pile of a last year's cologne, account themselves excellent writers, but they would scarcely receive commendation or employment by any practical business man.

The first essential of good writing is legibility; second, facility in execution; third,

tion, that is to say the giving of principle and lift proceeding from those to construct the different letters of the alphabet and writing according to these rules. The art of writing is that particular feature which is imparted by the writer, independent of and at variance with such rules. It is the latter feature which gives to writing its peculiar and inevitable personality, of which I purpose chiefly to speak this morning.

## How Personality Asserts Itself.

You are all familiar with writing constructed according to rules and standards as laid down by the various authors in the numerous published systems now in use. If any considerable number of persons were to learn to write under the tuition of an experienced teacher, practicing from the same forms and by the same direction, they would tend to a more or less degree of sameness in their style of writing, so that quite probably there would be a certain number of pupils one of whom might first write a line under a copy and then each another until a dozen lines or more had been written by as many different hands and yet present such a sameness that the casual observer would not perceive they were not written by one person. This would come from the fact that all had practiced from and emulated the same standard. In such writing there would be very little personality. It might be hazardous if such writings were to come into dispute for each an expert to express an opinion respecting them.

But were each of these learners to go into as many different pursuits where they would practice their writing subject to their

or eccentric handwriting. That a person quick of thought, speech, and motion, would naturally write with a corresponding degree of celerity. Continuing, he said:

It is due to the fact of these multitudinous changes, many so slight as to be scarcely noticeable, and others so conspicuous and odd as to instantly attract attention if not comment, and all so firmly fixed in the mind of the writer, that the influence of habit and from long practice that, even though he were to be conscious of them, it would be impossible for the hand at once to avoid them entirely, but in view of the fact that a vast preponderance of the minutia of this writing habit are unknown, no specific effort can be made to drive them out. The real and skillful expert examination is sure to determine the identity of any considerable amount of writing in dispute by comparing it with the known writing of the suspected parties.

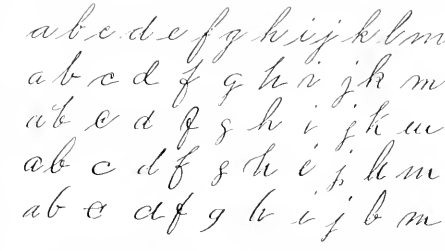
## Pitfalls for the Forger.

There are three insuperable difficulties in the way of the forger. First, he cannot so know his own habits or control his own hand as to set it at will entirely at will. Second, he cannot possibly note and observe all the personalities that enter into the handwriting which he would reproduce. Third, only a perfect artist could perform the work, even though composed of every personality of his own and the hand he would copy. It often occurs that a forgery is apparent from the fact that the forger is greatly inferior in artistic skill to the author of the writing he attempts to assimilate. The mere will does enable a hand to execute; a cunning it may even acquire the skill of letters, but sometimes fails from inability to watch his standard and to that of a very awkward and inexperienced hand.

Forgeries are most frequently confined to the reproduction of a single signature. Here the forger has the advantage of having before him a copy upon which he can copy until he has attained to considerable skill in its reproduction, or he may make use of the various mechanical means for securing a correct outline by which he will be guided in reproducing his copy. Where the former method is employed there is usually a fatal lack of accuracy in the reproduction, and the method usually leaves signs of the slow and hesitating movement required for carefully following an outline, also general retractions of the slanted lines which, when examined under a microscope, are at once apparent. Forgeries thus made may generally be detected from their very character of the work without any reference to the genuineness of the signature. The former class will be detected only by a very close comparison of forms and characteristics as between the genuine signature and the spurious.

An amusing instance of the detection of this class of forgery occurred in my own experience some time since. I was called upon to examine some signatures, and I found a certain class of the purpose of examining a contested will. The junior member of the firm took occasion to speak disparagingly of expert examinations of writing, saying that a clerk of his could copy his own signature, that he was unable himself to detect the difference, and that he believed that any expert could do so. I had never seen either the writing of the lawyer or that of his clerk. After a few minutes the lawyer handed me a sheet of legal paper covered from top to bottom with his name, remarking that the names were written by himself and a scribe, by his clerk, and reiterating that he believed it to be beyond the power of an expert to determine which were his and which the clerk's. Taking them in my hand I examined them not to exceed one minute. "You wrote that," I said, "indicating three of the signatures." "Yes," answered the lawyer. "The lawyer admitted the correctness of my answer and expressed great surprise at its readiness and accuracy and asked how I had determined."

I explained that in looking down the page I observed that the writing of one class of names was entirely homogeneous. In its turns, shades, grace of line and all there was apparent a free, natural movement; while in another set there was hesitancy in the lines, angles in the place of round turns, shades varying in place of degree, a different slant, and want of homo-



graceful construction. To be legible each letter must have its specific characteristic so perfectly defined as not to be possibly mistaken for any other letter of the alphabet. To be rapid it must be constructed with the simplest forms possible for a given size, with little shade, and written upon the combined forward and finger movement. It should be written with a pen of medium or more than medium coarseness which would easily glide over the paper and give a clear strong hair line. To be graceful there must be a reasonable uniformity of proportions of letters, slant, shade, spacing, etc.

Writing, even though it were as perfect as the best copper-plate, if executed at the rate of a line per hour would be utterly repudiated in business, or if it could be written with the speed of lightning, yet illegible it would be equally unserviceable for any purpose. So it is that a combination of legibility and rapidity that constitutes writing most desirable for all purposes.

It is true that the specific quality of writing purposes will vary. It is obvious that a man who commends himself for different young man filling policies in an insurance office, where the style and quality of his writing is largely the criterion of his usefulness, will be pardoned for writing much more slowly and with greater deliberation than will an entry clerk. A correspondent would very properly make use of a different rate of speed and style of writing than would an accountant or law clerk, so that the different merits which would commend handwriting will vary according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

Writing is very properly considered both as an art and a science. The science consists of the prescribed rules for its construc-

own judgment, tastes, dispositions and environments, their hands would gradually undergo a change and very soon assume a style peculiar to each and differing as widely from that of his fellows as would his change of penmanship, character and circumstances. After the lapse of a few years this peculiar style of writing, from much practice would through force of habit be so firmly fixed as to become, as it were, a part of the writer, and represent him as completely and unmistakably as his physiognomy and personal appearance.

By such practice writing comes to be almost purely the product of the hand, that is, it is done by sheer force of habit, the mind taking no cognizance of the work, it being entirely occupied with the matter which is being transcribed. These various modifications and departures from the standard accepted as learners will have been gradual and so unconsciously incorporated in the writing as to be almost wholly unnoticed or observed by the writer, and they will be well again innumerable.

Here the speaker illustrated at the black board the personality in nearly every change of name. First making the alphabet in standard form, and then introducing numerous variations showing how, after the lapse of time, letters would come to vary widely in the peculiarity of their construction which is equally true of every mode of combination. [See illustration in center of page.]

He illustrated how each of these variations constituted a personality of the writer and how these would become conspicuous or eccentric and numerous precisely according to the eccentricity or personality of the writer, and the peculiar style of each an eccentric develop a correspondingly odd



## Dept of Phonography.

There was something of a rush last month for our Phonographic files containing the complete course of Mr. Packard's lessons in Munson Phonography. One wise man bought a couple of dozen, and another has written to know at what discount we will sell out the entire edition. But we are making no discounts. The price now is \$1.50 per set (18 numbers), with binder, \$2 per set. We have not many of the complete sets left. These figures may grow up, they will never get any smaller.

### The Script Prize Contest.

Responses to our offer of a stenographer's fountain pen for the best specimen of phonographic script, to be engraved for THE JOURNAL, have been received from the following: Misses H. K. and Helen F. Carroll, La Salle, N. Y.; (one of each); C. H. Miller, 736 18th Avenue, Denver, Col.; Ervin Baer, Prescott, Arizona; Frank E. Doyle, Astoria, Maine; and Horace Yohlers, Oswego, N. Y. Results will be announced in the next issue of THE JOURNAL. This closes the prize contest, but we would be glad to receive specimens from other parties to be used if suitable. The script should be written on dotted black lines, like that printed in THE JOURNAL.

### Shorthand at the B. E. A. Convention.

Mrs. L. H. Packard will have charge of the shorthand section at the B. E. A. Convention. She has issued a circular outlining in a measure the work of the section. Among the subjects for discussion already suggested the circular names these:

1. Preliminary examinations and qualifications, or what shall a student know before entering upon the study of shorthand?
2. How should English be pursued in connection with shorthand?
3. First lessons in shorthand; what should they be, and how enforced?
4. Class instruction and dictation.
5. Individual instruction; when given, and how?
6. When should dictation be begun?
7. At what stage should phrase writing begin?
8. Speed practice.
9. When should typewriting be begun? Methods of teaching the same.
10. Learning to read shorthand.
11. Matter for dictation, both for shorthand and typewriting.
12. Should good penmanship be required of the amanuensis?
13. Advantages and disadvantages of connecting the teaching of shorthand with other commercial studies.
14. To what extent may dictation be taken from students?
15. Supplying the demand for amanuenses.
16. What should be the minimum of attainment in shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and general education to secure a diploma?

The work of the meeting will be more broad lines without any reference to "system." The people are not expected to write at once. Mrs. Packard 101 East 23rd street, New York) answering these questions:

1. Will you be at the Convention?
2. Will you, if there, join the shorthand section?
3. Will you prepare a paper, and, if so, on what subject?
4. Do you know of any other thing more than other that should receive the attention of teachers of shorthand?

### Short Stems.

—Mr. Andrew J. Graham, the well-known shorthand teacher, offers cash prizes amounting to \$500 to be completed for at the next annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association to be held at Caldwell, Lake George, New York, on August 21st. The contestant who shall write fastest and most accurately not less than 250 words per minute for five successive minutes, and read the same, is to have \$25; the best 240-word man, \$125; \$80 for the 220 words and \$80 for the 225 etc.

—Brother Scott-Brown, who grinds a little shorthand every on his own account, is in a frenzy of excitement over the JOURNAL's shorthand movement. He wants to know if we hadn't better give up Munson's phonography, which he says has been practically unchanged for twenty years, for his own little system which thinks nothing of hobbling up in new uniform every few months. "Doubtless, no; the pace is a trifle too fast for us."



The gentleman overhead is James N. Kimball, who can do more things and do them better than almost any one else we know. He is equally at home building a railway, performing a type-writer or a guitar solo, talking or acting shorthand, leading a church choir, or dropping a line to bass at Block Island on a Sunday during

### Speed in Shorthand Writing.

The Two Requisites, and Hints on Mastering Them.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL:

You have asked me to furnish something for the June issue, and I do it with pleasure, knowing that whatever may be written on the subject of Phonography will always find some interested readers.

Following the line already pursued in THE JOURNAL, perhaps some few words about getting up speed may not be out of place just at this point.

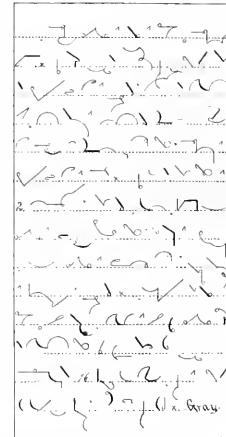
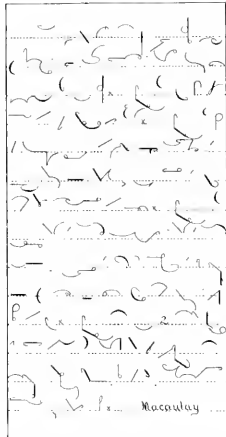
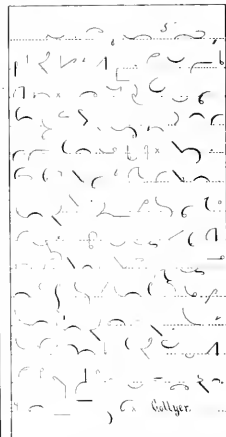
Speed in writing shorthand depends upon only two requisites. First, a knowledge of the subject upon which the writer is engaged, and second, the ability to place upon the paper, without conscious thought, the forms required. The mechanical part of the process does not enter into the problem to any great degree, for it is the strict truth that in none of the commonly adopted systems of phonography are the forms so lengthy or so difficult of execution as not to be made as rapidly as the tongue can utter the words.

With regard, then, to the first requisite—a knowledge of the subject upon which one is writing. It is almost an axiom that one can successfully place upon paper words with which he is familiar, bearing upon a subject of which he is also ignorant. The

knowledge of the nomenclature of the botanist and the naturalist; some acquaintance with the sciences, with art, with engineering, and with the formulas of the man of tomes and physics. In short, although it was said in the good old times that the "jacks-of-all-trades" was fit for none, yet for this work none are so fit as the jacks-of-all-trades.

### HOW TO PRACTICE.

And now how can one fit himself for any or all of these classes? He is supposed to be absolute in his knowledge of the system he writes, he says he "needs practice" (and he does), but how to practice, and what kind of practice, and when to practice,—these are the points that I will try and give. Many other teachers I have found it necessary to divide the work into four classes, which I call, (1) easy matter, (2) moderately difficult, (3) legal, and (4) technical. The three exercises set with this are samples of the first, second and last of these classes. The first is from a speech by the Rev. Robert Collyer, and contains 128 words. The second is from Macaulay's History of England, and contains 148 words; while the third is taken from Gray's Anatomy, and has 177 words. These are examples, and work like them can be made by almost any one. The matter should be first selected, and marked into phrases before writing.



Relief Plates from Copy by James N. Kimball. See Accompanying Article on "Speed in Shorthand Writing."

the vacation months. The line is usually of inadequate length. So are the bass that respond, and each comes with a pedigree and family history that furnish material for much delightful after-talk.

Mr. Kimball is full of nervous energy and is enthusiastic to a degree. He is a great teacher of shorthand and one of the most accurate and rapid of writers. Munson undeluded and undiluted is good enough for him. For several years he has been at the head of the shorthand department of Parkland's College. His suggestions in another column are well worth the attention of every practical phonographer,—both on the wing and in the chrysalis. So are the accompanying selections in phonographic script. He can beat the world at this sort of thing. If you should meet him to morrow and express any admiration for the work, he would say, "(Oh) that's nothing at all—dash it off—seventy, eighty words a minute—come to the house some time and I'll show you some script."

### Choosing the Stenographer.

The reduction in the price of the Stenographer to \$25 will naturally result in largely increased sales and so far toward educating the public as to the capabilities of Mr. Bartholomew's ingenious invention. The JOURNAL would be glad to have some friend of the Stenographer send it some data as to the number of instruments in practical use, and how they are regarded in business circles.

Students should, then, resolve upon the position he is to occupy, and in his practice meet the requirements of that position. There are but about four divisions that can be made, correspondence, legal work, theological work, and technical work. Practice for the first of these should be mainly confined to writing from actual correspondence. An old letter book containing letters which have been actually written and sent through the mails by some responsible house, is a gold mine for the student who desires to become an amanuensis, and can generally be obtained from some friend "in business." There are also a few published "letter books," but I have never seen one that I consider in all ways a guide for the student.

For theological reporting one can easily buy bound volumes of the sermons of the great preachers of the day, and there is no better practice.

In court reporting one always has obtained published reports of noted cases, and almost any lawyer can furnish MS. copies of the many different forms used in getting out work.

When we come to technical work, however, the task is a herculean one. Not every one, not one in a hundred can ever expect to cope successfully with the multitudinous forms in this work is likely to occur. The writer must possess at least a smattering of the dead languages—some

Then the phonographic dictionary should be consulted for the outline of every word the form of which is not perfectly well known. Having your text done, the matter should be written from the phonographic copy, until a perfect knowledge has been obtained of every word and phrase outline, and they can be accurately written without reference to the copy. Then one is ready for real practice, and the remainder of the practice upon this first text must be done from a reader. Like the old recipe where the hare was to be first obtained, so here the reader must be first secured—and this generally is the most difficult of all the obstacles that arise. A good reader, a patient reader, like an old friend should be cherished. Having your reader, let him read, re-read, and re-read again, ten times, fifty times, a hundred times is none too many, and if at the close of a day's work the beginner has perfectly mastered a selection of two hundred words—he should be content, and know that he is getting on swimmingly. The next day "go thou and do likewise." Vary the work in no particular with the exception that in choosing a second selection let it be about the length of the first, but while containing simple words (the more monosyllables the better) let them be if possible from another writer, and of a different class from the first. If from a different author the difference in style of writing will generally be sufficient to give



## The Editor's Leisure Hour.

That Lesson in Literature.



AST MONTI'S LITERATURE lesson in THE JOURNAL, the best being to list the authors to fifty quotations in common use, evoked no response nearly so satisfactory as that from George H. Schweinhart, of St. Mary's Institute. The dash is made necessary by the singular fact that a person of such broad literary information should have omitted the address from his letter.

Mr. Schweinhart's list still leaves about one-third of the quotations unplaced. Let some of the other literary readers of THE JOURNAL give us the benefit of their knowledge both in filling out the list appended and correcting any errors which it may contain. For the list of quotations see THE JOURNAL, for May, page 71.

This is Mr. Schweinhart's list.

3. George P. Morris
4. Pope.
6. Butler.
11. Cowper.
12. Julius Caesar.
13. Shakespeare.
15. Tennyson.
16. Holmes.
18. Longfellow.
19. Sarah Flower Adams.
21. Bryant.
22. Emerson.
23. Tennyson.
24. Richard Monckton Milnes.
26. Longfellow.
29. Pollock.
30. Keats.
31. Thomas Hood.
32. George Melick.
33. President Jackson.
35. Patrick Henry.
36. Patrick Alexander Hamilton.
37. Bishop Heber.
38. Hood.
39. Byron.
40. Elizabeth Perry.
41. Daniel Webster.
43. Captain Lawrence.
44. Cowper.
45. Scott.
46. Charles Kingsley.
47. Ballad of the life war.
48. Washington Irving.

"Of the remaining extracts" Mr. S. writes "I am not quite certain. I am a diligent reader, yet have never met with them before as far as I can remember; but I could get up a number to puzzle the noddles of our young literatures. That is a cruel idea, but I am looking forward with much interest to the coming lesson."

## The Hen and Egg Question.

A number of responses were received to the "Barayard" problem prepared in the May number of THE JOURNAL. The best answers (both in regards penmanship and diction) embodying the correct result, came from S. Black, Jr., Wakefield, N. H., and are as follows:

"I make the answer to the egg question in ART JOURNAL 321 eggs. I do it as follows. If one hen and half lay an egg every day, then one hen and one-half, one hen and one day will lay two-thirds of an egg, and two hens will lay 4/3 times 5, which is 20/3, eggs; this (20/3) is what 6/3 hens will lay in one day, and 7 1/2 days would of course lay 71 1/2, which is 321 1/2."

The correct result is also sent by E. Bow, Jr., Wake B. Brown, Hudson, N. H., Wm. C. Hamilton, Watrous, Wis., S. H. Seligman, St. Paul, Minn., and others.

## Dollars and Cents.

A subscriber writes: "A friend asks me to multiply five dollars by five dollars. I do so and announce the result as \$25. All right. Now multiply 500 cents by 500 cents, giving the answer in cents, pure and simple, not as fractional parts of a dollar. I do so and am surprised to see the figures climb up to 250,000 cents, which is \$2,500."

As \$5 and 500 cents are equivalent, the result is puzzling. It cannot be urged that decimal marks should be used. A cent, as such, is as distinct a unit as a dollar, and as a result to be announced in cents, the decimals cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the rather surprising result. But there is clearly something wrong, what is it?

Referred to THE JOURNAL readers.

## The Shortest Sentence.

The following note from M. H. Parsons, Correctionville, Iowa, speaks for itself. "I have noticed several attempts in THE JOURNAL to construct the shortest possible sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet. The first attempt was made and breaks down right at the beginning. He has omitted 'W' and 'Q.' I will submit one which contains all the letters and has no doubtless—J. V. Phileas and Q. Z. Gibb's luck my fox."

Editor Charles C. Beale of *Stenography* repeats M. H. Hall's sentence in precisely the same way.

Half dozen others have written to point out the same error, among them H. D. Crowley, Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Clark, Canton, Pa.; and Locke Thompson, Tempton, Pa.

The objection to the sentence given above is that one half of the letters written are used in proper names, those letters most difficult to place in ordinary words being smuggled in as initials. Proper names are purely arbitrary, and one might hear the entire alphabet as an appellation, had his parents so willed. The true test is to use no proper names at all. Let us see who can make the shortest sentence in this way, using all the letters.

## The South African Diamond Trade.

From September 1, 1882, to December 31, 1887, the companies' yearly exports of diamonds from South Africa were as follows:

	Carat.	Declared Value.
1887	3,309,496	4,251,857
1886	3,125,492	3,902,210
1885	2,449,788	2,492,755
1884	2,403,496	2,807,288
1883	2,115,953	2,742,321

Total... 15,872,865 15,801,611

Showing the very considerable total of \$15,801,611, which has not been taken into consideration in comparative tables of exports and imports, though it has as much influence on trade by increasing the per capita power of South Africa, as if, instead of articles of luxury, they were bags of copper or lumps of pig-iron. It is estimated that since the opening of the mines, in 1871-2, not less than forty million sterling value of gems has been exported—still in its first infancy in England.

A writer in the London *Economist* calls attention to the strangely persistent value of diamonds during the period when values of other commodities have been dropping so rapidly, as well as the extraordinary "absorbent" power of the world in which they furnished his remarks.

## Lincoln's Silver Inkstand.

Perhaps the most elaborate and costly inkstand in the country is now in the possession of Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, and which stood for a time on the private desk of his father when the latter was the occupant of the White House. It seems that one of the delegates from Arizona in Congress, in 1865, had become so fond of President Lincoln that he wished to give him some memento of his friendship. He sent to Arizona for four hundred ounces of silver, which were molded by Tiffany & Co. into a handsome and uniquely decorated inkstand. The material itself cost \$500, and the bill for the work upon it was \$862; and not long after the President's death, a month before the assassination occurred, and for the twenty-two years since then it has lain in a vault.

## Do You Know?

and if you don't you ought to,—that there is a very big thing said to be the best in the market, that is, the President's desk, is the market that cost only half as much as Ames' Best, it is in the long run the best for a twenty-two years since then it has lain in a vault.

## A SLIP OF THE PEN.

Guy Guthrie was a town-bred youth who found, upon his father's death, that his position was not quite what it used to be, and he had an overworked father to fault his hills and keep up appearances for himself and motherless sister.

What the careless boy would have done, and it not been for his father's maiden sister, Aunt Sophronia, no one knows, but she immediately took it upon herself to ward sister, cautioning them to bring all their belongings, for going to town was a luxury which she or her dependents did not often indulge in.

"If it were anywhere but in the country," sighed Guy, ruefully, "I shouldn't feel so about it."

"The green and hallowed country," mused Susie, "I'd like to abase all things."

"Yes, because you are a girl, and never have to do anything anyway. Now I'll have to plow and drag and transform my self into a regular rustic, just for the sake of my dear mother and her—er—a glorious prospect, certainly."

"Beggars cannot be choosers," returned Susie. "And I shall have to work, too. Aunt Sophy wrote that she expected me to take care of the poultry."

"Quite a rusticatorial appearance you will make, won't you?" laughed Guy, ruefully.

"I shall not listen to your fowl talk," said Susie, endeavoring to rouse Guy from his gloomy feelings.

"Gobble, gobble, gobble, gobble," sang Guy from the Mascotte.

"Cross your eyes, and merry woe from the doorway, and then George Maynard came into the room, saying:

"Practicing for the stage, Guy? I thought I'd run in for a particular parting call before you left us."

The young man addressed himself to Guy, but his eyes were fixed upon Susie, and he drew his chair up to her side.

"Very grateful, I am sure," returned Guy, mischievously. "But as my attractions always grow small and beautifully less when compared to those of my sister, and as I cannot consent to play the wallflower, I'll decamp to see you later."

Quite a fondle conversation were the two Guy Guthrie so considerably later they met themselves for a last chat before their long separation.

Susie was a delicate little blossom of sixteen years, reared in all the idleness and luxury of a daughter of wealth; to the change to the sun-baked and arid life of the country she promised to be a godsend to her, while George Maynard was the picture of health. He was but eighteen years of age, but possessed every instinct of a refined and generous man.

His true and true had been proved by his career, but his sister. When their careers had been known, they had fully followed them from their beautiful home to the cheap boarding house which they now occupied.

"So you're really going into the country," Susie said, when the chatter of Guy's departure was no longer heard.

"Yes," she replied, "but we can never be too grateful to Aunt Sophy for offering us a home at this juncture."

"I like the country myself, or, rather, I think I would like it. I have never passed a week outside of the city limits. Perhaps some day, however, if you find a pleasant home there, I shall make you a visit and thus taste the pleasures of rural life myself."

"Yes," said Susie, flushing a little. "Guy will probably write you, and you will know how we are getting along. The worst fear I have is for him. I am afraid he will not be contented there."

"I shall certainly not lose sight of you, Susie. I think you knew that before I told you, and I want to make you promise me before we part that you will not make any matrimonial engagements for five years. It seems a little extreme, doesn't it?"

The young girl made no reply, but the tears in her blue eyes, raised so truthfully to his, told George Maynard how deeply her feelings were stirred.

"Wont you promise me, Susie? And may I be assured, if we are both living, darling, at the end of that time, I shall find you no matter where you may be."

"I promise," she said in a low tone. George drew the brown head to his shoulder and kissed the sweet face fondly.

"That's a darling. See, Susie, what I have brought you."

He drew from his pocket as he spoke a neck chain of elegant workmanship, and presented it to her. It was a locket of pure gold. He touched the spring revealing a portrait of his own sunny face hidden in the heart of the ornament.

"You see I did not want you to forget how I looked, Susie. Will you wear this for my sake?"

"Indeed I will, George. I shall treasure it as a memento of the happy life I have left behind me."

"And as a token of the life in the future which will be still happier. Is it not so, Susie?"

Guy's footsteps were now heard on the stairs, and Susie laid only time to dry her eyes when he entered the room.

"Ha, ha!" If you haven't both been crying. What a precious pair of spoons! 'Come down to the parlor. Let's have one more song before we part."

## II.

The brother and sister did find a change in the decor of their lives, but it was a change for the better. Susie growing strong and robust in her beauty, and Guy, forgetting his growing rusticity, delved away at farm work, as if he had been to the manor born.

Occasionally they heard from their old friends, mostly through George Maynard, who corresponded with them, but they never had a surprise for a year, day, to the old scenes.

Two years rolled rapidly into the past and then Aunt Sophronia left them for a better home.

The two found themselves joint owners of a lovely home—almost as they could desire.

Guthrie Cottage was known for miles around for its grand old trees, its verdant lawns, climbing vines, and glorious roses of every variety.

Guy and Susie were entirely happy in their home, although sometimes they did look back to the pleasant days of their childhood.

One day Susie received a letter from an old friend. It read:

MY DEAREST SUSIE—I have just been listening to some glorious reports of your rural home, and another friend of yours and myself have determined to inflict our company upon you for a time. Who that other is I will leave for a surprise for you upon our arrival. Expect us Saturday.

MINNIE LITTLE.

Susie took the letter to her brother, where he was resting between a great oak in the twilight.

"You remember Minnie Little, Guy?"

"Yes I remember her," he replied. "George writes me that she is a beauty and a belle. I shouldn't wonder if she had supplanted you, Susie."

"Nonsense," ejaculated Susie, impatiently. "Why can't you talk sensibly?"

"Why can't you be sensible? I am sure you will be able to rival your charms. What an exhibition of vanity, Susie!"

"Will you ever cease your joking? I want the ponies and carriage to go after Minnie, Saturday."

"Impossible, as the ponies will be in use."

"Why, Guy, you wouldn't leave her to get here from the station by herself, would you?"

"Why not?"

"What a tease you are. I repeat it—I want the ponies."

"And so I repeat it—you cannot have them."

"Why, Guy, there is no reason why I should not have them."

"But there is!"

"What is it?"

"Because I want them to go after Minnie myself."

"I might have known it," laughed Susie.

"Don't you want to do the housework and let me farm it while Minnie is here?"

"Yes," answered Guy, with a cynical frankness. "That is exactly what I would like."

"I thought so but it wouldn't do you any

good. Minnie would never notice an old farmer like yourself."

With this parting shot Susie left her young brother to himself.

But before Saturday there came another note which read as follows:

My DEAR SUSIE.—I have been disappointed a day or two in visiting you. The friend who intended to accompany me was Mrs. George Maynard, but a sudden summons to New York has prevented our visiting you together. I shall be with you on Tuesday.

MINNIE.

Susie read this note through the second time before she could comprehend its meaning.

Mrs. George Maynard. Then George was married, and his wife had thought of visiting her.

Thrice blessed Providence which had kept her away!

And she had hurried herself engaged to George Maynard! All too phantly she remembered George's words

"Promise me not to make any nutrime-

"I never saw but one place so handsome as this, and that is George Maynard's in the suburbs. You ought to see it. Sue."

No reply from pale faced Susie, and Minnie rattled away on some newly discovered beauty among the flowers.

### III.

After a time Minnie and Guy began to quarrel whenever they were together. Susie looked on at astonishment and sometimes she had to use her best endeavors to prevent an open rupture.

Although Minnie dated on the country, she did not like the people who inhabited it at all, she said.

Guy, who had forgotten his olden tridlers about the country, would always get almost angry.

"Think of a man spending his whole life behind a yoke of oxen," she said.

"But I don't drive oxen," he retorted making a personal matter of it. "I drive the best of thoroughbreds."

"Oh! I don't know," Minnie would reply then she would be so silent when Guy did return that he would be angry with her for that.

"You are the strangest pair," said Susie one evening, when she had tried in vain for an hour to make them talk. "I believe you are in love with each other."

That must have hastened matters, for the next morning they were both missing.

After her work was done Susie set down on the piazza to await their return.

She was engaged upon some intricate fancy work, and while busily counting her patters she heard a step near her. She looked up to see George Maynard's brown eyes fixed steadily upon her.

"George!" she exclaimed.

"Susie!" he cried, and caught her to his heart.

For a long delicious moment she remained there, and then she drew away.

"I want but Little here below."

When the laugh had outlasted George turned to Minnie.

"Look here, Minnie Little, what did you mean by writing to Susie about Mrs. George Maynard?"

"Guy has been telling me something about it," she replied. "I did not know that I had done so. Let me see the letter."

George handed it to her. She read it and laughed.

"It does look so, doesn't it? But, my dear friends, that 's' is nothing more than a slip of the pen."

### A Good Idea.

Editor of THE JOURNAL.—Enclosed you will find a photo, of some of my pen-work recently finished. I wonder if some of your subscribers wouldn't like to exchange photo's of engrossing with me, as I have quite a number of different ones?

CHAS. O. WINTER.

Atina Life Insurance Company,  
Hartford, Conn.

### Love Letters by Proxy.

Fashionable Women who Buy Sentimental Letters Instead of Writing Them.

"I'm, I believe, the only person engaged in the business in Chicago," said the handsome and bright lady whose business card bore the words: "Letter writer." "I have written letters for ladies who, from their wealth and surroundings, you would suppose could do their own corresponding. I have, however, found many such who could neither spell, nor write plainly, nor express their ideas. I have written a good many letters for persons who make no pretense of their inability to do so themselves. But the bulk of my patrons come to me, not because they are unable to write, but because they cannot command expressions for their thoughts."

"What are the letters about generally?"

"Well, that would be telling. But if you won't say I told you, they are mostly letters of sentiment. The greater part are love letters. You think that persons would prefer to write such letters themselves. So they do who are the sentimentally people of real. But the letters I write are those of occasion. Each party desires to impress the other with epistolatory beauties, and not having any themselves—well, I furnish the sentiments for them. It's very easy."

"It's added, with a flavor of cynicism."

"There's a regular stock of sentiments for all occasions that please all people alike. If some gentlemen who are the proud possessors of glowing letters from ladies knew that some of their friends had others from other ladies, but nearly all alike except in words, and all coming from the same source, they wouldn't be so proud. Ladies write much alike, and so, for that matter do gentlemen. I notice one thing about the latter, however, that is peculiar. Young gentle men up to the age of 23 or 24 are very effusive and gushing in their protestations. From that age on to 40 they grow more guarded and cold. They are afraid of ridicule or something. Perhaps they are suspicious and distrustful. But after gentle men reach middle life they return to youthful ardor in their letters of sentiment. Queer, isn't it?"

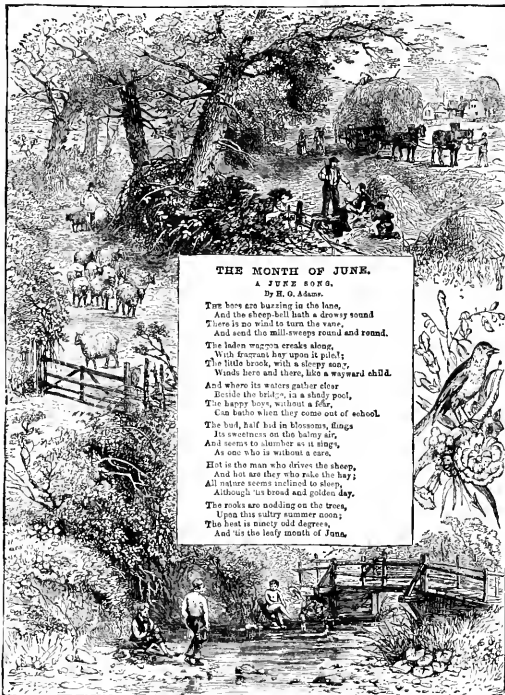
What other kinds of documents do you turn out?"

"Oh, letters of condolence, of congratulation, of ceremony and so on—letters that are meant to impress the receivers and are out of the power of the apparent writers themselves to construct."—Chicago Herald.

### A Scarcely Spattering Pen

will try the patience of a saint. What is the secret of so subjecting yourself to such an annoyance when you can get a quarter gross box of Ames' Best for 35 cents or a gross box for \$1.

An American writing from the Orinoco River sends home word that in a sixty day's trip he has shot 380 alligators and 90 jaguars. There are times when we are compelled to believe that the pen is even mightier than the rifle.—Boston Post.



### THE MONTH OF JUNE.

THE POET.

By H. O. Adams.

Two boys are baring in the lawn,  
And the sheep-bell lads a drowsy sound  
Tures is no wind to turn the vane,  
And send the mill-owen round and round.  
The lads waken cracks alone,  
With fragrant hay upon it piled;  
The lads break with a sleepy way,  
Winds here and there, like a wayward child.  
And where its waters gather clear  
Beside the bridge, in a shady pool,  
The happy boys, without a fear,  
Can bathe when they come out of school.  
The bud, half hid in blossom, rings  
Its sweetness on the balmy air,  
And seems to shimmer as it sings,  
As one who is without a care.  
But is the man who drives the sheep,  
And has not seen the rain that falls?  
All nature seems inclined to sleep,  
Although 'tis broad and golden day.  
The rooks are nodding on the trees,  
Upon this sultry summer noon;  
The host is money salt departs,  
And 'tis the leafy month of June.

and engagement for five years." And the rest had been her own imagination.

"I even the news had come to her as it had, for now Minnie Little should never know, for doubtless George's wife was a mutual friend of theirs, and if Minnie knew, George's wife must suspect her secret also.

She unclasped the chain and was about to throw it away

"I cannot! Oh, I cannot," she cried, and bit the long cherished souvenir upon her heart

Guy was thunderstruck.

"I never imagine I saw a thing," he said. "I haven't heard from him very lately, but Sue, one thing, don't question Minnie one thing about him, or she may suspect some thing"

The black ponies were at the depot the next Tuesday evening, and came home again bearing a vision of loveliness in the person of Minnie Little.

She was delighted with the country, going into restatues over Gutterlie Cottage.

"They're not like Mr. Nicholson's," sighed Minnie.

"Mr. Nicholson is a simpleton," ( sotto voce )

"Mr. Nicholson has a lovely turnout," returned Minnie, severely. "And, oh! he's just splendid, always ready to take one where she wishes to go."

"But I am ready to take you wherever you wish to go," said Guy, looking at her reproachfully

"Oh! I suppose so, but then I don't care to go anywhere," carelessly.

And then Guy would hitch up the de-spised span and drive off to the village and spend the whole day.

"Sue," Minnie would say after a time, "when do you suppose Guy will come back?"

"I am sure I don't know"

"Do you suppose he went off because he was vexed at me?"

"I cannot say. If you think you are to blame for his absence, why do you tense him so?"

"Your wife!" she attempted to say severely.

"Yes, if you'll have me," replied George

"But—but are you not married?"

"Why, nonsense! What made you imagine that?"

For answer she put Minnie's letter, which was in her pocket, into his hand

"I see," he said "I'll ask her what she meant by writing such nonsense as that.

But I think she meant me, for I proposed coming down here with her."

An hour passed by during which George told Susie a piece of unexpected good fortune which had befallen him. He wished to be married immediately and take her to the home Minnie had told her of. Susie had scarcely consented when Guy and Minnie were seen approaching them, the arm of the former thrown about the slender waist of the latter. All the mischief had come back to Guy's blue eyes. He took off his hat to the couple on the piazza, and said, solemnly:





## Representative Penmen of America.

## A. N. PALMER.

ON the portrait with his suite adornments we have a fair prescient of a young man who, by energy, perseverance and native ability, has won his spurs in the penmanship profession as editor, author and artist. A. N. Palmer, joint proprietor of the Cedar Rapids Business College and editor of *The Western Penman*, is the man.

Though his name has been prominently before the writing profession for nearly ten years Mr. Palmer is now less than thirty years of age. He was born at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, New York, on December 22, 1859. Having acquired a taste for penmanship—though it is said that he exhibited very little natural tact for it at the outset—he gravitated in his youth to Gaskell's Business College at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he struck a bargain with the proprietor by which he was to trade labor for tuition. The particular labor, we believe, was making wrappers for the old *Penman's Gazette*. This was in 1878, and the fall of that year found the young man so proficient, as the result of his tireless labors, that he was enabled to conduct writing classes through the villages of New Hampshire with signal success.

The next year, Mr. Palmer drifted towards the West, stopping at Rockville, Indiana, and St. Joseph, Missouri, for brief periods, and teaching writing as he went. He finally settled at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in the spring of 1880. Two years later he became a teacher in the Cedar Rapids Business College, in which capacity he continued for about two years. In April, 1884, the first number of *The Western Penman* was brought from the press. It was a rather unpretentious looking sheet of eight pages, and if it had not had a man of grit and ability behind it, it might never have lived to see a second issue.

But it did all the same, number two coming out in Chicago whither Mr. Palmer had migrated and entered into a business partnership with B. M. Worthington. The two conducted the Lakeside Business College and *The Western Penman*. This was enlarged to a sixteen page paper, published monthly, and the editorial as well as the mechanical work of the establishment devolved upon the subject of this sketch.

As the school did not prove a Constock mine the firm dissolved at the expiration of two years, and Mr. Palmer fell back on Cedar Rapids, taking his paper with him. In February, 1886, he purchased a half interest in the Cedar Rapids Business College, and the firm has since been Goodyear & Palmer. They have also built up an extensive business in publishing various works by Mr. Goodyear on commercial subjects, especially his book keepers' and arithmetic.

The Cedar Rapids Business College has had a very lively and a very healthy growth during the two years in which Mr. Palmer has been associated in the management. His partner, Mr. Goodyear, is just as alert and just as energetic, so that the team is in all respects a good one. Ten States are now represented in the attendance at this school.

Mr. Palmer is known—and eminently deserves the reputation—as one of the most capable of American penmen. If this accomplishment was acquired by an uncommon measure of toil it is all the more creditable and all the more stable. He is well versed in the literature of his craft, and from first to last has conducted his paper, which has been very successful, in the interests of good writing.

## A. J. SCARBOROUGH.

A gentle fellow, sparkling with good nature and as bright as a millhannan's button on his first dress coat, is A. J. Scarborough, whose picture is somewhere about these premises. He has been known as a penman and teacher of penmanship for nearly ten years, and as a penmanship editor for two.

In each of these capacities he has made a reputation. Energy, fidelity and untiring devotion to work.

Mr. Scarborough is just turning the corner of 30 years of age. Sunnyside, near Meridian, Mississippi, was his birth place. His boyhood was spent on a farm. But his ambitious soul rebelled against cornfield

College, Meridian. He afterwards taught in this institution and another of the same name and management at Vicksburg.

Transferring his services as penman and accountant to Goodman's Business College, Knoxville and Nashville, he spent something over a year there, and then came East, where he had charge of the Jersey City

was married last October made the same journey with her mother for the purpose of settling there. She was Miss Emma Deunis-ton.

Mr. Scarborough wields an exceedingly facile pen. His contributions have appeared liberally in all the penman's paper. He was a leading contributor to *Perk's Sun* when that humorous paper was in the zenith of its glory. His style is breezy and his vocabulary uncommonly large.

His first regular assumption of the duties of editorship were when he became conductor of *The Penman's Gazette* in the fall of 1886. A few months later the paper was remodeled in form and renamed *Gaskell's Magazine*. The last number of the *Magazine* contained the announcement that the paper had passed by purchase into Mr. Scarborough's hands and that the old form and name would be resumed. The announcement is of great interest to the penmanship profession who will not be slow to appreciate the efforts of one of the most zealous and capable of the craft, and make *The Gazette* a great penman's paper.

Mr. Scarborough is a member of the Business Educators' Convention, and though eminently a man of peace gets fun from playing soldier in the First Illinois Regiment. If the cut presented would smile a bit and shake off the lurking missionary expression it would be very like him.

## Thousands Say Aye.

I think the money sent to you for *THE JOURNAL* and *GUTTER* the best investment I ever made.—D. L. Hamilton, Wilkes, Wis.

## Instruction in Pen Work.

BY H. W. KIRBY.

## VIII.

In our last lesson we gave the direction in which shaded strokes in flourishing should be made, i. e., at an angle of 45 degrees to the right from the edge of the table, when the person sits in the front position. This rule should be followed as closely as possible in executing the designs given in this lesson. A few of the foundation strokes are numbered in the order they should be made, and the arrow heads show the direction. The arm and hand in which the pen is held should remain in one position as nearly as possible for all the strokes, moving the paper to a convenient position with the left hand. For instance, the position of the paper must be changed twice in making the four strokes marked with arrows in the bird. For the small strokes about the bill and eye, the finger movement is used, holding the pen as in ordinary writing, and for the breast stroke the fore-arm movement is convenient. The breast stroke, from the point of the under bill to the leg, may be made with a single sweep or in sections. We usually draw the line from the point of the bill for about an inch with the finger movement, lift the pen, place the arm in good position, join the line carefully and complete the stroke with the fore-arm movement.

About the eye and bill of the bird marked D, we use the fore-arm movement, holding the pen as in flourishing.

The beauty of flourishing consists in graceful curves and symmetrical shades. Never allow two shaded lines to cross, and remember that long, slender shades, or short, heavy ones are not symmetrical. [See illustration on next page.]

## One of the Great Masterpieces.

Editor of *THE JOURNAL*—Would you please answer how "The Wandering Jew" ranks in literature, and oulge, C. C. S. Gloucester, Mass.

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## ABOUT KIBBE'S STUDENTS.

W. W. KIBBE,

My DEAR SIR—Your favor of Oct. 24 was duly received, and I intended to reply in a short time, but some other things have had a great deal of extra work to do this year, and have been obliged to postpone every thing not absolutely necessary to this date.

Mr. Russell began with about Nov. 1, and I am glad to be able to say that he comes fully up to your recommendation. We will like him as a teacher and as an individual.

Your system of instruction and method of teaching are well calculated to produce first-class penmen, and I think your work is equal to any I have seen.

You do well to discard the oblique holder. It is the refuge of scribe penmen, though, of course, it is used by many first-class teachers, who do not like to give it up.

I never saw any graceful writing that was done with the oblique holder, and I will not have it in my school.

Very Truly, W. W. KIBBE.

Mr. Russell came here from New Bedford, Mass., and took a course in plain and ornamental penwork.

When through the course he commenced looking about for a situation, to visit him. He found such a situation with Mr. Carpenter, and the result is, Mr. Russell is pleased with his teacher, as the sub-<sup>er</sup> letter shows, and Mr. Russell is pleased with his position, which we know by a letter received from him.

We teach our students hard common sense in penmanship, and prepare them to teach on their own account, or for filling acceptably good positions under sensible men.

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We note the following in the *Athens* of February 5, 1888 relative to one of our students:

"We teach our students hard common sense in penmanship, and prepare them to teach on their own account, or for filling acceptably good positions under sensible men."

Prof. A. J. Willis, recently from Utica, N. Y., and his skill, both as an artist and a teacher, is remarked.

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If you desire to learn more about us than we have here and taken instruction, write to some of the following, enclosing a stamp for reply:

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If you write to these parties, and do not get satisfactory results, let us know, and we will send you another list.

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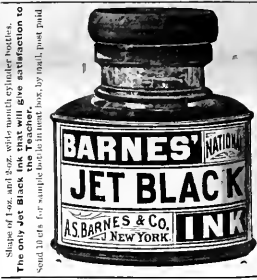
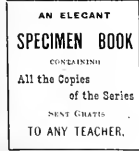
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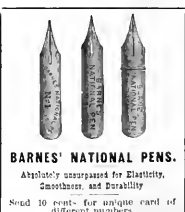
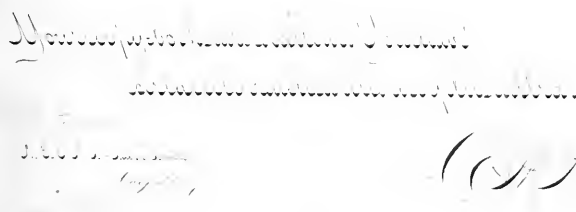
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NEW YORK, JULY, 1888.

VOL. XII.—No. 7.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.  
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

### Business Writing.

Supplementary to the Course of Lessons in  
Practical Writing.

BY D. T. AMES.

Turn aside for a moment from our serial course of lessons, in this mid-summer number, to answer some queries that have been coming in from many sources

and to supplement the same with hints that will help the student to the goal he is seeking.

The text of this practical sermon is "Business Writing." And after all, what do you, the student, understand by "Business Writing"? It is this and only this—that style and quality of penmanship must easily executed, most rapidly, and most easily read. There can be no more of a standard fixed for it than for the physiognomy or for the stature of the writer himself.

It goes without saying that the first requisite of business writing is legibility. Though your pen might glide over the paper with the speed of the whirlwind, unless what you committed to the paper can be readily deciphered it would obviously fall short of every business requirement. In these stirring times employers and employees have no leisure to devote to the untangling of obscure manuscripts. They must be able to see and to grasp your ideas at a glance. What you committed to the paper must speak emphatically and at once.

The second requirement is facility—embodying ease and rapidity. Lastly, the characters should present a graceful and harmonious appearance.

To be legible the letters should have distinctive forms. Simplicity and economy of form itself contributes to rapidity. Only essential lines should be used, any superfluous in the way of extended terminals, flourishes and the like detract, not only from the quality of the writing from a business point of view, but materially decrease the speed. So also a large handwriting requires more time for execution than a smaller hand. We do not, of course, advocate a cramped or crowded hand, but the best business writing is rather below what we understand as medium size.

The term "facility" is meant to express that free, tireless and rapid movement which may be imparted to the pen by the muscular action of the forearm and fingers in combination. As to the last requirement the chief essentials are uniformity of size, shape, slant and spacing without which the effect is ragged and altogether uninviting. Perhaps the most fruitful source of bad writing is carelessness, for few persons are so deformed or so blunt of perception as to be disabled from acquiring an easy, legible handwriting. The most difficult writing to read that has come under our observation has been not the product of ignorant people, but of persons really skilled

in the art of penmanship who scribbled and flourished their sentences without regard to rule or reason. This is of course more reprehensible in proportion to the real skill of the writer. Figures play an important part in business writing. As a rule they are made both too large and too heavy. They should be small, unshaded and distinctive in character, and when written in columns the most scrupulous care should be given to position and spacing. From inattention to these details more than to any other cause are to be attributed the errors of accountants.

We present here a business alphabet of

### Representative Penmen of America

A. C. WEBB.

BY W. N. FERRIS.

We present on this page the portrait of one of the youngest members of the profession that has yet appeared in THE JOURNAL's list of representative penmen, also the first who lives and labors in that part of our country usually designated as the South.

Alonzo C. Webb began his twenty-one years of farm life in Lucas County, Iowa,



A. C. Webb.

capitals with figures appended. These may be imitated to advantage by those who are following our course of lessons in writing. Would your ideas on these models and though your individuality will inevitably assert itself in modification of the forms you will find yourself in the end not far out of the way.

A C B C D  
E F G H I J  
K L M N O  
P Q R S T  
U V W X Y Z  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

in 1859. Like many others in the profession he early manifested an interest in writing and drawing, but his opportunities for cultivating this taste were confined to what few points he could pick up here and there. By the time he was of age he had secured a sufficient knowledge of the common branches to enable him to teach school, which he did for two years, thereby procuring means to enable him to still further pursue his literary course in a normal college and at the same time gratify his taste for the useful and beautiful in penmanship. In 1883 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and established Webb's Institute of Penmanship and Art, an institution which has steadily increased in popularity until it would do honor to a veteran.

Prominent educators who have come directly in contact with his work speak of him as being a very efficient teacher, painstaking, patient, and thoroughly reliable. Richly endowed with that spirit of enthusiasm so necessary to the successful teacher, he really imparts to the students under his charge the same earnest desire for improvement that has always characterized himself.

About three years ago he married Miss Ellen Hanoor, of Bowling Green, Ky., a young lady of rare refinement and marked artistic talents, who has by her energy and ability aided him greatly in his work. Mr. Webb is not only a successful penman and teacher, but is also an artist of a high order. Though young in the profession he stands in the front rank with those who do the finest engraving and pen drawing. A glance at the portrait accompanying this sketch engraved direct from his own pen ink copy, will convince the reader that he is not receiving undue praise. He also sketches from nature and does handsome work with the crayon and brush. His work in the different penmen's papers has invariably excited the admiration of their many readers. This is due to the fact that with masterly stroke and touch he combines a remarkable degree of originality.

The remark is frequently heard that little progress has been made in furnishing the world with new pen designs—in other words the field is overrun with mere copyists. This criticism has real weight, hence the presence of such workers as Mr. Webb is all the more valuable, and it arouses in others a desire to improve, invent, and thus assist in bringing about a change which shall give to the world the very best that the artist's individuality can produce. His ability in designing has been one of the principal causes which have in so short a time brought him into such favorable notice with the public. The numerous examples of artistic penwork that have appeared in THE JOURNAL from time to time have been to him a source of constant study and delight, and to them he ascribes, in a large measure his success in engraving and pen drawing.

Home has had additional charms to him since he has become acquainted with the two bouncing boys that have recently come to call him father.

He is unassuming in his manner, frank and open in his statements, quick to see the humorous side of a situation, a close observer, a hard working student, an honest advertiser and conscientious in all his dealings.

The writer of this little sketch commends the example of Mr. Webb to every ambitious youth who longs to discover the road to success in pen art.

### Remembered Folk-Lore.

They remembered in silence, however, these children who were bawling and sat down to measure their berries. The Troll always wears scarlet when she is good-humored, but when she is angry appears in gray. The Troll came along in gray, flinging her shawl and looking like any other woman until she stooped down to eat berries out of one girl's measure. The child saw the iron scale with which a Troll fastens her back hair, and throwing her berries abroad, ran yelling home.

And the old man who was working in his garden when the Troll came to him, acting angrily; that night he put a silver piece under his house, and she came no more.—Mary Hartwell Catherwood, in *The American Magazine for April*.

Specially made to our order abroad and imported. A triumph of the penman's art. Ames' Best Pen, 35 cents a box.

### The Editor's Leisure Hour.

OU are again reminded that for the summer months, July and August, *THE JOURNAL's* old premium schedule may be considered in force. You may take your choice of that or the new plan announced in detail in the February issue.

If you like THE JOURNAL, if you find it of use to you and you think it might be as useful to your friends, why not tell them all about it and do them and us a service?

### The Fifty Quotations

THE JOURNAL for May contained a list of fifty popular quotations with a request that their authors be named by any subscriber. Last month we printed a list of thirty one authors from George H Schweinhart, Louis Keller, 205 East Sixteenth street, New York City, has sent us a complete list. Many letters have been received expressing interest in the matter. In response to numerous requests we reprint the list of quotations:

1. The glory that was twinee  
 And the grandeur that was Rome  
 2. A cowslip by the river's brim  
 And a crocusp by the sun's shin,  
 3. And it was nothing more  
 4. Woodman, spare that tree  
 5. 'Tis a heron's nest and  
 6. They laugh that way  
 7. Spare the toll and spoil the child.  
 8. Turn down the heat of battlefields,  
 9. Eternal victory is the prize of liberty  
 10. I'll die in the last of  
 11. The end of the end  
 12. God made the country  
 13. And man made the town  
 14. I came, I saw, I conquered  
 15. We found make a note of  
 16. Sparkling and bright  
 17. There's not to make reply  
 18. And to reason why  
 19. Theirs but to do and die.  
 20. Thou shalt an unsatisfied thing  
 21. And I solemnly  
 22. All mankind love a lover  
 23. There is a requar whose name is Death  
 24. And I will be  
 25. Curses are all like young chickens,  
 26. And still come home to roost  
 27. They need to be  
 28. He bidden better than he again  
 29. O, for the touch of a vanished hand,  
 30. And the voice of a vanished  
 31. The beating of my own life  
 32. Was all the sound I heard,  
 33. And I will yield him my part—  
 34. Sold the spider to the  
 35. Standing with reluctant feet  
 36. And he drank and ever met  
 37. Womanhood and childhood's end  
 38. When he's forsaken  
 39. We're tired and shaken  
 40. What can old men do but  
 41. Though not to sight to memory dear  
 42. He was a man  
 43. We'll be brought to the want of Heaven  
 44. To serve the Devil in  
 45. A thing of beauty is a joy forever  
 46. But I will be brought to the want of thought  
 47. As well as want of heart  
 48. None knew thee but to leave thee  
 49. None knew thee but to leave thee  
 50. To the victors belong but the spoils of the enemy  
 51. Tell me the fates that to us were so dear,  
 52. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 53. If that be treason, make the most of it  
 54. He furnished the corpse of public credit,  
 55. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 56. From Greenland's icy mountains  
 57. I remember, I remember,  
 58. The land where I was born  
 59. Battered to make a Roman holiday  
 60. We have met the enemy and they are ours  
 61. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 62. I would not live a life  
 63. Don't give up the ship,  
 64. For each on his own part  
 65. She had a fragrant mind  
 66. Breathes there a man with soul and  
 67. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 68. This is my own, my dearest  
 69. Three fishers went sailing  
 70. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 71. Hold the fort, for I am coming  
 72. Write me as one who has his heart  
 73. And I will be brought to the want of Heaven  
 74. The paper is torn, the pen is

Here is the list of authors according to Mr. Keller :

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Poe.               | 28. Author unknown  |
| 2. Wordsworth         | 29. Pollock         |
| 3. Morris             | 30. Keats           |
| 4. Prior              | 31. Hood            |
| 5. Shakespeare.       | 32. Fitz Green Hall |
| 6. Solomon.           | 33. W. I. Marry     |
| 7. Tennyson           | 34. Thos. H. Bayly  |
| 8. Author unknown     | 35. Patrick Henry.  |
| 9. William of Orange. |                     |
- (As attributed by Thoms.)

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Shakespeare.      | 30. Daniel Webster. |
| 11. Cowper.           | 31. R. Heber.       |
| 12. Cæsar.            | 32. Hood.           |
| 13. Dickens.          | 33. Lord Byron.     |
| 14. Chas. F. Hoffman. | 34. Com. Perry.     |
| 15. Tennyson.         | 35. Daniel Webster. |
| 16. Holmes.           | 36. Job.            |
| 17. Emerson.          | 37. Longfellow.     |
| 18. Longfellow.       | 38. A. C. Warner.   |
| 19. Sarah F. Adams.   | 39. Scott.          |
| 20. Confucius.        | 40. Kingsley.       |
| 21. Bryant.           | 41. Moody and San-  |
| 22. Emerson.          | 42. Longfellow.     |
| 23. Tennyson.         | 43. Washington I.   |
| 24. R. M. Milnes.     | 44. Daniel Webster. |
| 25. Mary Hunt.        |                     |
| 26. Longfellow.       |                     |
| 27. Hunt.             |                     |

It will be seen by reference to Mr. Schweinhart's list in the June JOURNAL that six of his authors differ from those given by Mr. Keller. They are:

- 4 Pope.  
6 Butler.  
13, Shakespeare.  
31 President Jackson.  
36, Said of Alexander Hamilton.

Now, will some other literary subscriber jump in the breach and let us know which of these gentlemen is right, also if there are any other points in Mr. Keller's list that need correcting?

The price of Ames' Best Pens is 35 cents for a quarter gross box; \$1 for a gross box.

multiplied \$5 by 5 and obtained \$25 as a result. Same subscriber would undoubtedly multiply \$4 by \$4 and obtain 25 cents. You cannot multiply things by things. The multiplier is always abstract and represents the number of times the multiplicand is to be taken as a part, i. e., is to be added to itself.

\$4 taken five times is \$25. \$5 or 500 cents taken 500 times is \$2,500.

Supposing that the statement  $\$5 \times \$5 = \$25$  to be a true equation, that we can multiply by a concrete number, then what will the remaining term in this equation be?

Is it "square men?" If so let us keep on multiplying until the world is full of such quantities.

Everybody is pleased with our new Premium schedule. Its inducements are such that they can't help being. The full list is in the February number, and you should keep a copy for reference. We can send you an extra copy for ten cents.

## Counting the Twinkling Hosts of the

Some astronomers have devoted special attention to counting the number of stars which may be seen with the naked eye, and the result has been that, even to persons gifted with more than the ordinary powers of

Dear Sir - Inclosed  
 you will find copy for ad in the  
 journal. I have found it a very  
 suitable advertising medium  
 I am as you for answer but  
 find them worthless.  
 Very truly  
 Yours  
 C. J.

Photo-Engraved from Specimen by A. C. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.

## Dollars and Sense.

The subscriber who, in the June number of *THE JOURNAL* propounded the problem of multiplying dollars and cents, has our thanks for the entertainment he has afforded us by an unusual number of bright letters showing the fallacy of his proposition. What, for instance, could be sharper or better put than the following from A. Perkins, Jr., Scottsville, Va.:

In answer to "a subscriber's" proposition in the June number of the JOURNAL, I will say that the whole proposition is wrong, in as much as things must be multiplied by numbers and not by things.

If you multiply \$5 by \$5, you simply add to \$5 five more dollars, result \$10. If you multiply 500 cents by 500 cents, you add to 500 cents 500 cents more, result 1,000 cents (\$10), but if you multiply \$5 by \$5 you have \$25. If you multiply 500 cents by 500 you have 250,000 cents, \$25. If you multiply 500 cents by 700, you have 350,000 cents, or if you multiply \$5 by 500 you have the same result, 250,000 cents or \$2,500.

Here is an extract from another very readable letter, from E. B. Norton, Cambridge, N. Y.

It is a well known fact in mathematics that the multiplier must always be an abstract number, and, this being the case, we can not multiply \$5 by 5¢, but can multiply \$5 by 5, we cannot multiply 5¢ by 500 cents, but can multiply 500 cents by 5000  $\frac{1}{100}$  \$, and 500 cents are equivalent. If we multiply \$5 by 5 we obtain \$25, but if we multiply 500 cents, or its equivalent \$5, by 500, our multiplier being 100 times as great as the previous multiplier 5, our result will necessarily be 100 times as great—our second result is therefore \$2500.

This is from W. L. Somerset, Portland,  
Maine.

vision there are not so many as 4,000 stars at any time visible above the horizon. But a very different result presents itself when the heavens are surveyed through a telescope. Countless number of stars then come into view which were previously invisible. And the more powerful the telescope used, the more stars are seen. It is thus proved to observation, that finally the conclusion is arrived at that the number of stars visible in the heavens is limited only by the optical capacity of the instrument which the observer may employ in his observations. A familiar illustration of this is furnished by the group of stars commonly known as the Pleiades. Surveys of this naked eye star cluster which is seen to consist of only six or seven stars; but when observed with an ordinary opera glass the entire field of view is filled with a beautiful group of distinct stars. The astronomer who has the telescope who far surpassed other astronomers in the discovery of his explorations of the stellar heavens, has left upon record some striking results of his observations illustrative of the immense multitude of stars which a powerful telescope is capable of revealing. It may be proper to add that the stars which are surveyed even with a telescope of moderate capacity they are seen traveling in quick succession through the field of view of the instrument, an optical illusion attributable to the diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis. The telescope, while engaged in surveying some regions of the heavens, is constantly in the short interval of a minute, or of a hour

as many as 116,000 stars pass through the field of his telescope. On another occasion he estimated that in 41 minutes there passed in the review before him the immense number of 258,000 stars.—*Good Words*.

The man who pleased everybody never existed, but no one can find fault with Ames' Best Pen.

### The Making of Postage Stamps.

The design of the stamp is engraved on steel, and in printing, plates are used on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men cover these plates with colored ink, and then, with rollers, they make who print them on large hand-presses. When they are dried enough, they are sent into another room and gannet. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition of powdered dried potatoes and vegetable matter, which has been used for a long time. The sheets have been again dried, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons. The sheets are then cut in two parts, and the smaller part is used, which is being preferred to that done by machinery, which destroys too many stamps, when they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stored away to be sent out to the various offices when ordered. If a stamp is stamped on a sheet, and the rest of the whole sheet of one hundred stamps is burned. Not less than 500,000 are said to be burned every week. The greatest care is taken in counting the sheets of stamps to make sure that no stamp is by employee, and it is said that during the last year, one year not a sheet has been lost in this way.

An astute mathematician calculates that there are now 518 "best" penmen in America. Every one knows, though, that there is only one best pen—Ames' Best, 35 cents for a quarter gross box.

**Educate Your User:**

Visual response varies, of course, with the individual; but much may be done in educating the eye and perceptive faculties. Houdini, the celebrated prestidigitator, attributed his success in his profession mainly to his quickness of perception, which, he said, he had acquired by training his eyes to be acquired by cheating. His eyes could detect a large number of objects at a single glance. His plan was to select a shop window full of a miscellaneous assortment of articles and walk rapidly past it a number of times every day, writing down each object which impressed itself on his mind. In time, he was able, after a time, to detect, instantly, and wholly at all the articles in the window, even though they might be numbered by scores. Agassiz understood the value of this quickness and accuracy of perception. On one occasion he desired to select an assistant for his zoological classes. There were a number of candidates for the post, but he was finally finding himself in a quandary as to which one he should choose, the happy thought occurred to him of subjecting three of the more promising students to the simple test of describing what they saw at a single glance. He selected a window in the building overlooked the side yard of the college. One said that he saw merely a board fence and a brick pavement, another added a stream of soapy water, the third detected the color of the paint on the fence, noted a green mold or fungus on the bricks and evidences of a leak in the gutter, besides other details. It is needless to say that the candidate was awarded the coveted position.

### The World's Stock of Gold.

A French writer on finance recently estimated the total stock of gold in the world in use as coin or as banking reserves in one shape or other at about £580,000,000 (\$2,900,000,000), of which total England has £126,000,000, France £136,000,000, Germany £80,000,000, and the United States £92,000,000. Other nations come in for shares varying from £400,000 in the case of Holland, to £30,400,000 in Spain.

A boy who can't own a beautiful \$100 bicycle now (by working for THE JOURNAL) hasn't much snap and push about him—has he?

\$2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,  
Circulars, or John Wilson, Catsville, Md.

# PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL AND TEACHERS' GUIDE.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor,  
50 Broadway (cor. Fulton St.), New York

## PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is published in the interest of general information in general and penmanship in particular, and is the representative journal of the writing profession in this country. Published monthly at \$4.00 per year, ten cents for single copy. The JOURNAL's columns are open to the friends of all systems of writing, but the editor assumes no responsibility for the views of contributors. The general copyright is only meant to protect illustrations and articles prepared and not received. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory, to whom 100 copies will be supplied.

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# Special Summer Offer

FOR THE MONTHS OF  
July and August

The new premium schedule of THE JOURNAL (announced in the issue of February last) gave the friends of the paper something new to work for. To good, active workers the terms are the best ever made, and all persons who send subscriptions to the JOURNAL should keep a copy of the premium issue before them.

Many of our friends have written us that they have received money for subscriptions from persons who had been canvassed when the old premium schedule was in force, and who were unaware of the change. Such agents, very many of them teachers, have asked earnestly for a little further extension of time on the old list in order to meet such cases as we have named.

In view of these facts we have concluded to restore the old premium offers for the months of July and August. The premiums are as follows:

For \$1 the JOURNAL one year, with choice of following elegant premiums:

Grand Memorial \$125 25 x 38  
Hardwood Mounting 10 x 24  
Fountain Pen 10 x 24  
Marriage Certificate 10 x 24

These premiums are without exception careful reproductions of some of the most elegant penwork ever shown in this country. Price here 10 cents each.

For \$2 the JOURNAL one year, with choice of following elegant premiums:

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For \$2 the JOURNAL one year, with choice of following elegant premiums:

Two of a Good Deal.  
"Years of 30th. all received with the Ames' Compendium. Am more than pleased with the book. It is like THE JOURNAL—the best on penmanship I have ever seen."  
J. C. BLANTON,  
Hurdman, Ga., April 7.

She Studied Yalopak.  
A charming young student of Gruk Oves tried to imitate Yalopak.  
But it sounded so bad  
That her friends called her mad.  
And she still is less than a  
—(Millwaukee Sentinel.)

"Clark—" Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have played your little game! Yes, you have been enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of J. B. Johnson, & Co., of Richmond, Va., and there put me in position to make money right away. If you know of anybody who needs penmanship, here is their name and address."

WANTED B.—By an experienced and successful educator, English and Business, a position in a Commercial College for one year, with view to purchase or partnership. Address: C. L. REY, care The Journal, N. Y.

WANTED.—A position as teacher of penmanship. Have had five years experience in teaching the latest business penmanship. Address W. A. HOFFMAN, Honesworth, O.

WANTED.—To correspond with some first-class Literary College in want of a Teacher of penmanship and the Commercial Branch. Will take the salary of \$100 per month, with services. Have had several years experience, and can furnish the very best of references as to character and ability. Address T. care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, N. Y.

TEACHER of 3 years' experience in the best Business College, requires an engagement in a Commercial College, London. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Stenography, Penmanship, London. Not afraid of work. PROFESSOR, 788 Elm Ave., New York, 1.

TEACHER of Practical Penmanship and Bookkeeping. 10 years' experience. Address: S. F. care The Journal, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A first-class Business College, at a thriving Western city. For particulars address: W. L. care The Journal, N. Y.

Waterman's "Ideal."  
"The Best Fountain Pen."

"Really does not on the instant, and never breaks."—W. W. Rogers, Old Sacramento, Rochester, N. Y.  
Notes: If you are not satisfied, send for a circular. PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, N. Y.

E. W. Waterman Co., 123 Broadway, N. Y.

GEM CITY

Business College

INSTITUTE OF PENMANSHIP,  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

This is the great actual Business College of the West. The Normal Penmanship Department is unsurpassed by any other institution in the land. All our graduates have secured good paying positions, ranging in price from \$20 to \$100 per month, and up to \$1000 per year, and are constantly coming in from Business Colleges for our graduates as teachers.

Prof. Musmann holds thirteen silver medals and thirty-five diplomas, including the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, and the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. He has also received first premiums from the Eastern States, where he taught eighteen years, before coming to Quincy, Ill.

Illustrated catalogue and specimen of penmanship sent free.

Address the Principal.

D. L. MUSSELMAN,

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
QUINCY, ILL.

AMES' BEST

PEERLESS

LUXURIOUS!

## THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, July.

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## Personal.

"The Hartford July firm compliments" it. Winter upon some excellent, engaging work executed for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The firm is anxious to express its opinion of these examples of pen art.

We find in the *New York Press Register* of June 25, a lengthy account of the fourteenth Annual Commencement exercises of J. T. Miller's New Jersey Business College, a large class of graduates and gentlemen received shepherds.

The JOURNAL had the pleasure of a call recently from H. P. Behrensmeier, correspondent at New York, who City Editor, New York, N. Y. Mr. Behrensmeier, a gentle, well-known, and enjoying himself looking at the sheets of the big towns hereabouts.

On June 26 the Toronto-Express Business University rounded out its twentieth fourth year of its existence. We are gratified to know that this has been the most prosperous year of all. It has made a name for itself as one of the foremost American Institutions of commercial training. We make no doubt that Messrs. Williams & Rogers, the well-known proprietors, will find next year even better than this.

With the compliments of William Ames Linsley, the JOURNAL received an invitation to be represented at the commencement exercises at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., which occurred on June 26th. Mr. Linsley was a graduate of the college. He is the son of Dr. J. B. Linsley, the well-known business college man of Elizabeth, N. J.

The commencement exercises of the Nashville College for Young Ladies occurred early in June. Rev. George W. Price, D. D., the President, presided over the exercises. The exercises were given to an unusually large class.

In the Louisville, Ky., *Commercial* of June 10th, appeared an entertaining account of the twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the College of that city. Two large bands were required to accommodate the three officers, eight teachers, and a large number of guests. The exercises were given to the pleasure of the spectators.

The record of the commencement exercises of the Jersey City Business College, which took place on June 14th, made a column of interesting reading in the *Jersey City Journal* of the next day. An entertaining programme of music, recitations and speeches was presented.

Mr. Miller, who will be remembered as a member of the faculty of the College of Commerce, Philadelphia, some time since, and more recently as the conductor of the Commercial Department of the Albany College, has become justly interested with Mr. Johnson in the Capital City Business College, Louisville, Mich.

J. C. Melner's Youngstown, Ohio, Business College, has grown so much of late that better accommodations were necessary. A new college building, ample dimensions has been secured.

We find in the *Des Moines, Iowa, Post-Dispatch*, published at Des Moines, Iowa, the portrait of a young man labeled J. B. Dwyer, Jr., who is well known as the penman of the Iowa Business College, Louisville, Mich. The portrait was drawn by Prof. C. Chapman.

A. W. Allen, late of New York City, but now a member of the faculty of the Little Rock, Ark., Commercial College, took to himself a better half recently in Miss Edie A. Glass. They were married at Wapello, Iowa, the bride's home. The JOURNAL adds its congratulations to those of numerous friends.

NOT MANY MORE days of grace remain for those who intend to compete for our literary prize. The manuscripts must be in by August 1.

This is from the *Budget*, a monthly literary periodical, published at Marysville, Cal. "Ames' New Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship has recently been received, and is a worthy product of America's best penman. It is printed in convenient form for showing to advantage the artist's work, and gives specimens of each department of this branch—from the writing of over twenty alphabets, to the various elaborate drawings and ornamentations."

Does your pen scratch? Ames' Best Pen never does.





# Spencerian

## Plain Writing

For experts and careful writers, see Nos. 1, 14 and 21. For correspondents and accountants, see Nos. 2 and 3. For readers, see Nos. 20 and 28.

5-12

### CARHART'S CLASS BOOK OF Commercial Law

continues the standard. It is plain, practical and just the book for class instruction in Business Colleges and Commercial Departments. A new edition is now ready for delivery.

Sample Copies will be sent to teachers on receipt of wholesale price, 50 Cents.

Address orders and correspondence.

43 C. V. CARHART, 423 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

### ABOUT KIBBE'S STUDENTS.

CARPENTER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
ST. LEON, MO., Feb. 11, 1888.

H. W. KINSEY,  
Utica, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of Oct. 24 was duly received, and I intended to reply in a short time, but somehow I have had a great deal of extra work to do this year, and have been obliged to postpone everything not absolutely necessary to be done.

Mr. Russell began with me about Nov. 1, and I am glad to be able to say that he comes fully up to your recommendation. We all like him as a teacher and as an individual.

Your system of instruction and methods of teaching are well calculated to produce first class penmen, and I think your work is equal to any I have seen.

You do well to discard the oblique holder. It is the refuge of slow penmen, though, of course, it is now a many first-class teachers, who do not like to give it up.

I never saw any graceful writing that was done with the oblique holder, and I will not have it in my school.

Very Truly, W. M. CARPENTER.

Mr. Russell came from New Bedford, Mass., and took a course in plain and ornamental penmanship. When through the course, he commenced looking about for a situation to suit him. He found such a situation with Mr. Carpenter, and the result is Mr. Russell's present position with his teacher, on the above letter shows, and Mr. Russell is pleased with his position, which we know by a letter received from him.

We teach our students hard common sense in penmanship, and prepare them to teach on their own account, or for filling acceptably good positions under suitable men.

O. C. Dorsey, teaching in Allentown, Pa., says: "I find the instruction received from you of great value in every branch of my work."

J. M. Armstrong, teaching in Glens Falls, N. Y., says: "I am making a success of my teaching here," and encloses the following note from the Glens Falls *Evening Times*:

"J. M. Armstrong, Professor of Penmanship in Elmwood Business College, exhibits specimens of penmanship from his pupils which are wonderful improvements. Prof. Armstrong is a graduate of Prof. H. W. Kibbe, Utica, N. Y., one of the best pen artists in the United States."

We note the following in the *Arkansas Life of February 1888* relative to one of our students: "Read the article on the Little Rock Commercial College. Penmanship in this institution is taught by Prof. J. J. Wells, recently from Utica, N. Y., and his skill, both as an artist and a teacher, is remarkable."

Our students are in demand, and you will make no mistake in coming here for instruction in penmanship.

If you desire to learn more about us than from those who have been here and taken instruction, write to some of the following teachers, enclosing a stamp for reply.

Some of them are teaching in the great schools, and others have good positions in Business Colleges and Commercial Departments in other Institutions:

J. H. Cole, East Liverpool, N. J.; J. H. Wise, Roanoke, Va.; G. H. Bress, Brockville, Ont.; D. J. Sawyer, Peterboro, N. H.; J. Stevens, Burlington, Vt.; W. R. Wheeler, Lincoln, Ill.; A. H. Fessett, Factoryville, Pa.; J. T. Klunger, Utica, N. Y.; M. Sayre, Toronto, Ont.; A. R. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.

If you write to these parties, and do not get satisfactory notice, let us know, and we will send you another list.

### NOW READY.

## The Hand Book of Volapük.

By CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

Member of the Academy of Volapük—President of the Institute of Accountants.

One vol., 12mo, 128 pp., Heavy paper, bound. Price, postage paid, \$1.

### THE LEADING AMERICAN TEXT BOOK.

This work, in the preparation of which neither labor nor expense has been spared comprises:

1. An introduction explaining the Purposes, Origin and History of Volapük and of the Volapük movement.

2. A grammatical exposition of the structure of the language.

3. The order or arrangement of words.

4. The derivation of words, the selection of radicals and the formation of new words by composition, by prefixes and by suffixes.

5. "Spam," Commercial Correspondence.

6. "Lililuk," Reading Lessons.

7. Vocabulary, Volapük English, and English Volapük.

In addition there is a portrait of Schlerer, with extracts from his writings; a state ment in Volapük of the changes made by the second annual Congress, and a key to the exercises for exercising home work.

### PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN VOLAPÜK.

The only American periodical devoted in whole or in part to the new international language is *The Office*.

In it the department entitled "Volapudel," contains progressive lessons in Volapük, with special reference to commercial correspondence. Published monthly, Subscription \$1 a year. Specimen copies 10 cents each.

For circulars of the Hand Book of Volapük, and for other information, address

The Office Company, Publishers,

37 College Place, New York.

PRICE UNIVERSITY PIANOS FROM \$100 TO \$1000. SOLD DIRECT TO FAMILIES, on the easy payment plan of \$100 a month. For full particulars, send for circular to the Boston One Yearly Piano Co., 255 E. 21st St., N. Y.

Peerless! Luxurious!! AMES' BEST PEN 1-1 Gross Box, 35 Cents. Gross Box, \$1.00.

### A SERIES OF LESSONS IN

## Plain Writing

By H. J. PUTMAN & W. J. KINSEY.

The copies are elegantly engraved on copper, printed from the finest kind of very heavy plate-paper. All copies new, no re-bush. There are two parts:

### PART ONE.

Part one contains seventeen slips. These slips are not bound together, and one can be taken out of the case and the others kept clean. Every necessary copy is given.

### PART TWO.

This is the most complete and comprehensive "Instruction Book" ever given in connection with a "Pen" and "Pencil." It does not only mention and state over the difficult things in writing but explains all the hard points.

Woodard, Wash. Penmanship and Bookkeeping Public Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is excellent and should have a wide circulation. Plain writing is what the business world demands and free of the complicated work. Your slip is a step in the right direction."

Prof. A. B. Capp, Supt. and Penman, Head's Business College, San Francisco, Cal.—"It gives me pleasure to state that, in my judgment, your system of Plain Writing is most meritorious. The copies are almost perfect in form and so graded as to suit all grades of learners. In short, the work is simply admirable, and every person should have it."

Agents wanted in every town and school. A liberal discount given. A reduction to schools. Collect all other "Compendiums" on writing, send for a copy of the "Lessons," and compare. If this work is not better arranged, has not a better quality of work, printing, paper, etc., and does not give more for the money than any similar work published, we will refund the money and pay postage for return, providing it is returned in good condition. It is generally conceded to be the best thing of the kind ever published.

The complete work mailed in a neat and substantial case to any address in the world for

50c. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. 50c.

Stamps not taken.

PUTMAN & KINSEY,

P. O. Box 186, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. P. O. Box 187, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

12-12 Mention The "JOURNAL."

### Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. J. Putman and W. J. Kinsey, by agreement of the parties, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said H. J. Putman is to retire as he goes out of the school and penmanship business. The firm name to remain the same as before—Putman & Kinsey."

H. J. PUTMAN.

W. J. KINSEY.

I can heartily and conscientiously recommend Mr. Kinsey and the "Series of Lessons in Plain Writing" to the best of my ability. The "Lessons" to be the best of its kind ever published and the clearest penmanship publication extant. My retirement from the firm is caused by giving up

Shenandoah, Iowa, July 6th, 1888

## The Penman!

STAR  
STYLING AND FOUNTAIN PENS.  
Agents wanted. Fountain Holder filled with best quality GOLD PEN. Style, \$1. 1-12  
Fountain \$2.00 and up. 4-12  
J. L. LELAND & CO., 100 Liberty St., N. Y.

## The Spencerian Copybooks,

Including the various series of that well-known system, still maintain their well-earned and generally recognized position as

### THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

The symmetry, accuracy and beauty of their copies have been imitated but never equalled. Perhaps the highest praise which can be ascribed to any other series is that it resembles the SPENCERIAN.

The arrangement is logical, progressive, and in accordance with the highest educational standards.

The quality of paper used in their manufacture is peculiar to the SPENCERIAN, and the printing (by lithography) is of an excellence only attainable by years of careful experience and the use of patented machinery controlled exclusively by the publishers of this series.

### SPENCERS' NEW COPYBOOKS,

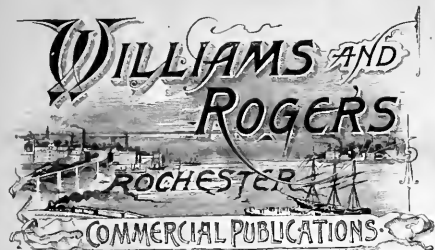
By P. R. SPENCER'S SONS, constitute a new departure in penmanship intended to promote a simpler and more rapid style of hand-writing. They are not designed to displace or supersede the SPENCERIAN, but for use in schools or among private learners when an abbreviated "running hand" is desired.

Prices: { Spencerian Large, - - - - - 96 cents.  
          { Spencerian Small, - - - - - 92 cents.  
          { Spencerian New, - - - - - 96 cents.

Correspondence solicited.

### IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,

753 & 755 Broadway, New York, 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



The most popular and most extensively used commercial text books of the day. The book-keeping series alone reached a sale of **One Hundred Thousand** copies during the six years ending March, 1888.

"Introductory Book-keeping," 116 pp.,	Price, \$1.25
"Book-keeping," 175 pp.,	2.00
"Complete Book-keeping," 225 pp.,	2.50
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**RS** Sample copies of any of the above named books will be mailed, post paid, to teachers or school officers for examination, with a view to introduction, at one-half price.

To the Principal of any school, unacquainted with the work, who may desire to test its merits in class, with a view to regular adoption, we will send, charges prepaid, ten copies of the first 50 pages of the book-keeping, together with a copy of "Complete Book-keeping," on receipt of only \$2.50.

## MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

"THREE WEEKS IN BUSINESS PRACTICE." The most practical, teachable and effective system ever devised for illustrating actual business in the school room.  
BLANK BOOKS. Nicely arranged to accompany the various editions of the book-keeping; also, blank books for use in office departments, made to order.  
COLLEGE CURRENCY (imitation money) of any denominations, and in any quantities.  
FOOLSCAP PAPER, 12 lb., extra quality; NO. 1 FENS, BLACK FEN, REEFEN (12-stch.) SCRATCH PAPER, BLOTTER PAPER, ETC.

Specimen pages and circulars containing wholesale prices, testimonials and full particulars will be sent to teachers and school officers. Address,

WILLIAMS &amp; ROGERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## BARNES' NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

## Eight Reasons Why This Truly National System Is The Best.

- 1st.—The pupil does not have to write through from ten to twenty books in order to learn the system. Only six books.
- 2d.—The letters are entirely free from useless lines like double loops, ovals, etc. The first complete system to present abbreviated forms of capitals.
- 3d.—The lateral spacing is uniform, each word filling a given space and no crowding or stretching to secure such results.
- 4th.—Beautifully printed by Lithography! No Cheap Relief Plate Printing!
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- 6th.—Each book contains four pages of practice paper—one sixth more paper than in the books of any other series—and the paper is the best ever used for copy-books.
- 7th.—Business forms are elaborately engraved on steel and printed on tinted paper, rendering them very attractive to the pupil.
- 8th.—Very low rates for introduction. They are the cheapest books in America.



Strictly first-class engraving is our foremost aim. It costs more to execute we admit, but who will not acknowledge it the cheapest in the long run. Penman in preparing a copy for engraving, should never use ordinary writing fluid; black India ink making each hair line sharp and distinct is necessary to obtain good work. Few penmen know the importance of this. This is our reason for calling your attention to it in this advertisement. Send copy and stamp for specimens. Mention this paper, 12-13



**The only Jet Black Ink that will give satisfaction to the Teacher.**



BARNES' NATIONAL PENS.

Absolutely unsurpassed for Elasticity, Smoothness  
and Durability

send 10 cents for unique card of  
different numbers.

An elegant fountain pen, a quart bottle of Barnes' Jet Black Ink or Writing Fluid, and a Gross of Falcon Pens, to any address, express paid, \$1.50.

An Elegant Specimen Book containing all the Copies of the Series sent **GRATIS** to any Teacher.

ENDORSED BY MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED OF THE FINEST PROFESSIONAL PENMEN IN THE COUNTRY.

263 WABASH AVENUE  
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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers.

5111 WILLIAM STREET  
NEW YORK.

# THE Penman's Journal

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.

Published Monthly  
at 205 Broadway, N. Y., for \$1 per Year.

## TEACHERS' GUIDE.

Entered at the Post Office of New York  
N. Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1888.

VOL. XII.—No. 10.

### Across the Continent.

#### II.

#### Whirling Over The Plains—First Glimpse of the Rockies—Glorious Mountain.

BY DANIEL T. AMES.

The primary purpose of the series of articles of which this is the first, is to give to the uninitiated some sort of an idea of the scenic wonders which enchant the transcontinental tourist. I have no colors that will reproduce the tones of the matchless landscape pictures—no chisel with which to fashion the rugged grandeur of the mighty mountain statuary in this grand studio of the Rockies, where Nature herself presides as the artist. Neither have I words that will convey to the unseeing those sensations of exquisite wonder and delight born of the first spiritual and physical contact with these stupendous evidences of man's impotence before Nature. In a plain sort of way I shall tell of the things that impressed me most, reinforcing the narrative with illustrations that may assist the reader to a better comprehension of the magnificent spectacles which make up this incomprehensible, inconceivable wonderland.

There were about an even hundred in our teachers' party. By a singularly for-

of the Grand Central Depot, New York, on July 6. We reached Niagara in the morning and spent a day in delightful contemplation of the Falls and their picturesque surroundings.

—not the comparatively dwarfed product of the East, but real forests of corn, whose luxuriant green foliage, suggestive of the tropics, overtops the railway coaches. A boy might climb one of these

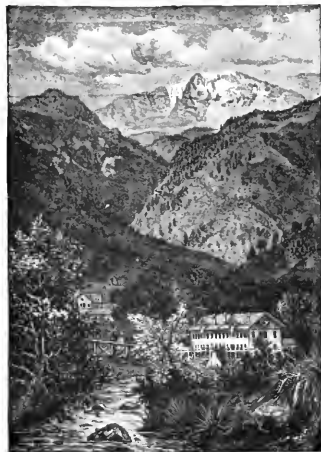


At the Springs.

The manifold attractions of this Mecca of tourists are too familiar to dwell upon. Something may be said in advantage, though, about the changed conditions, wrought by the recent opening of the State Park. This reservation takes in the entire area contiguous to the Falls and can now be enjoyed by tourists free of charge.

stout stalks, and a tall man would have to stand on a step-ladder as tall as himself to reach the crowning tassels. The remarkable fertility of this section is further attested by evidences of thrift in the well-kept farmhouses. Every few minutes we shot past one of them, commodious and comfortable looking, smartly

A very little while ago every point of vantage for sight-seeing was pre-empted by hungry speculators who levied an outrageous tribute upon visitors. Between these sharpers and the insatiable hackmen the former visitor was ground between the upper and nether millstones. Now a wholesome curb has been put upon the Jolus and they are permitted to exact only moderate fees, which are fixed by law. Following Uncle Sam's good example, the Canadian Government has laid out a public park on their side of the divide, so that there is no longer any tariff on the visitor's eyesight. Leaving Niagara in the evening we skirted off through Canadian territory to Michigan, which was traversed by daylight. Sunday, the day following, was spent in Chicago. This city has fairly earned its claim to the title of Metropolis of the West. That huge portion of it which was regenerated by its baptism of fire is probably not surpassed in point of attractiveness by any city in the world. What strikes the visitor with peculiar force is the uniform elegance of the buildings. The convenience of the interior appointments is also a notable feature. Black after black, with just enough architectural variation to preserve the general harmony without becoming monotonous, present an effect not surpassed even in the city of New York. The day was very pleasantly spent in visiting the various public parks, and in general sight-seeing. Bidding adieu to the charming lake city



A Glimpse of Mountain and Lake's Peak.

tautious disposition of Providence, three-fourths were of the fair sex. Thus it was at least assured that we should not wend our journey upon a silent way. The special train which was to be our moving home for several thousand miles pulled out

in the evening, we were whirled through the broad plains of Illinois and Eastern Iowa. A more refreshing panorama of farm life than here presented would be difficult to imagine. There are rich fields of waving maize and wheat and other cereals

planted, and rising up like an opal in its rich emerald setting. Surrounding each residence is a little grove, upon which the eye rests with peculiar rapture in this ordinarily treeless region. Spedding on through Nebraska and into

Colorado, the appearance of farms and residences deteriorates, until in the extreme western portion of the former State and the eastern part of the latter it looks as though every revolution of the car-wheels were taking us further from civilization. The vast scorched plains before us nourish no trees nor grass nor fresh-looking vegetation of any kind. Only the despised sage brush and cactus lift their heads over the surface of the dreary plains, and draw their dwarf life from the ashen soil. There is, after all, something interesting in this Ishmaelical shrub, the sage brush,—or would he if there were not so much of it. It has all the physical characteristics of a miniature tree. When seen the first time it is like gazing at a patriarchal oak through the wrong end of a spy glass. One might almost fancy that the progenitor of the genus was a missionary avorn that tried to make something out of this earthen waste; but when it got the taste of the nasty parched alkaline soil concluded that it was a mighty poor place for benevolent oaks, and determined to follow the life of a cactus.

The only structures seen in this country are the railroad stations. The natives are chiefly prairie dogs and hungry coyotes. These old denizens of the plains, the buffaloes, which roamed in countless herds



File's Peak's Trail.

have long since passed away, and all that is left to remind one of them are the cattle upon occasional large ranches.

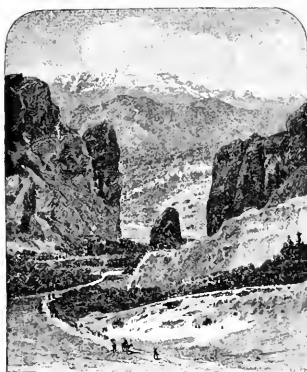
#### APPROACHING THE ROCKIES.

What a glorious change to pass again from this expanse of desolation into fresh

regions of smiling verdure—to expel the arid sediment from one's lungs by delicious drafts of ozone, pure and sweet from Nature's own refrigerators! An official of the road has just made an announcement, and the train is general craning of necks out of the windows and a rush for the platform. The faintest thread of gray-blue on the horizon, away ahead in the distance, tells the story. It is only the ghost of an outline—here a mere silvery fleck like the specter of a moonbeam, there delicately undulating tracery as slender and as graceful as the lines of a spier's web—in nothing suggestive of the reality—those mighty aggregations of rock and earth, with their thousand jagged peaks and frightful chasms. It is our first glimpse of the Rockies. As the train rushes on, this first vision slowly grows into an actuality of form and expression. New shapes assert themselves, until finally the unbroken summit-contour of the first tier of the Rockies—the Colorado—is unrolled. We begin to be impressed with the palpable as well as the spiritual part of the picture. Now and then there comes to us a glimpse of revelation of the sublime ruggedness which is softened by the haze of distance. We at last realize the trick that the intervening miles are playing on us in those slender, delicate lines—that what they represent are really grim old patriarchs, fiercely whiskered with growths of fir and pine, their corrugated brows crowned with the gleaming frosts of ages.

Fifty miles away. The sun, invisible to us for some time, has set behind the curious zigzag of mountain tops. The

looking for "metal." Soon a smart Yankee happened along and joined in the search. Luck was had, and the Yankee instinct was not long in asserting itself. All the American had to speculate with



Entrance to the Garden of the Gods.

was an antiquated silver watch that had long since ceased to perform its functions. The Graser's available assets were banded up in his claim. In three days the Mexican had the watch and the Yankee was

a Southwestern detour over the Deever and Rio Grande Railroad to Manitou Springs, the Saratoga of the Rockies. The town rises up brusquely at the foot of Pike's Peak. It is on a little spur of the railroad, five miles from Colorado City, which is on the main line. Manitou is a rapidly growing and a remarkably enterprising town with several spacious hotels, which at the time of our visit were crowded to overflowing. It has six famous mineral springs, which attract hundreds of health seekers, so that it has become perhaps the best-known sanitarium in that section. But the chief glory of the place is in the magnificence of its environments. At your very door are mountains two and one-half miles high, samed with gaping canyons, and veined with gurgling streams and leaping cataraets.

The most notable of the great gorges in the vicinity are the North and South Cheyenne Canyons; the latter particularly presents scenes of entrancing wildness. At the bottom of the chasm is a little sparkling mountain stream, which for ages has been eating its way into the great stone heart of the mountain. The massive walls rise up sheer to a height that confuses the vision. You thread your way carefully along a narrow pathway at the bottom, having constantly to cross the little stream that writhes along its tortuous course like a silver serpent.

At one end of the chasm is a huge granite basin, into which the stream dashes in a chain of waterfalls, hundreds of feet to the seething pool below. There are seven fiuks in this cascade chain before the bottom is reached, but only three of them are visible from above. These are shown in the accompanying picture. The reflected robes of the mountains on the sparkling cataraets add some exquisite studies in indelicacy, but Old Sol's genial face beams on the whirling of waters at the bottom only for an instant at meridian.

Amid this prodigal wealth of wonders one feels embarrassed in choosing subjects with which to convey a feeble sense of the admiration the all-pervading grandeur compels. The road here had only a fitful glimpse—a mere wink, I might say—at one of the limited unspeakably wild gulches about Manitou. A few moments in one of its many caverns may not be an untimely change. Chief of the latter are the Cave of the Wind and the Grand Caverns, running side by side, and having many characteristics in common. The latter is a sort of *chambre à l'avee* of the other, and may serve for purposes of description.

Approach to the cave lies over the Ute Pass, a route of wild beauty, formerly accessible only to pedestrians, but recently transformed into a carriage way. The Grand Caverns are something over half a mile in length. You climb up the rocks and enter the cave through a huge stone tunnel. Laborious passages, string together a succession of chambers of greatly varying size and form. Sometimes you have to bend your head in order to progress at all, and in places the loopholes connecting the chambers have had

to be enlarged in order to make sufficient passage way.

After squeezing through one of these eyelets you are almost transfixed with amazement to find yourself in an immense gloomy chamber anywhere from 100 to 300 feet long. The flickering light of your candle is impotent to penetrate the gloom which veils the ceiling nearly 100 feet overhead. In the heavy, humid atmosphere the light falls with a ghostly, fiery glare on stalactites and fanlike incrustations, which cover the floor and walls. It is as though some elfin frescoer had been at work there, and through the long, silent ages had wrought these subtle patterns. There are marvelous arabesques and crystal mosaics. There are ribbons modelled by Nature's process into the form of a cascade. There are sprays of coral shape and branching arteries. Some of the stalactites respond to a blow with rich musical tones, and by judicious selections tunes may be performed on them as in the manner of a xylophone. Our party was entertained by a skillful performance of several tunes upon such a natural organ.

Another charming prospect from a point in the Ute Pass is the Rainbow Falls, where the river has a clear leap of nearly 100 feet and goes sweeping down the mountain side with terrific swiftness.

A singular characteristic of the soil of this region is that while it is rich in the essences of plant life, irrigation is neces-



CHEYENNE FALLS.

sary to render it profitably productive. All through the mountains and foot-hills are pines and firs with willows and silver leaved cottonwood lining the shifting brooks. Apart from the trees the burnt white upper crust of the mountain soil yields only a thin, hardy grass. The paucity of indigenous plants gives even the open spaces an air of sterility—provided one had little enough respect for his fine feelings to allow his eyesight ever to get down as far as the level.

But for a veritable garden spot, an oasis of verdant beauty, commend us to Colorado Springs, which we have here barely mentioned. It is a good, big, healthy looking town, with broad streets and handsome and substantial buildings, and is entirely swathed in fields of the richest green. This has been brought

sparkle has fled before the deepening twilight, and now the great hills are cold gray—now inkly black. Behind, the burnished spokes of Apollo's chariot overtop the splendid spectacle, "gilding" the

undisputed owner of the present site of Denver. So tradition runs, whether false or not, I cannot say; but enough silver has been taken from this locality since to make all the watches that have ticked

locked since watches have been.

The progressiveness of the citizens of Denver is shown in many handsome public and private buildings, and numerous mining and smelting works. The city has a population of nearly 100,000. If a shaft were sunk in its streets to the level of the sea, it would lack less than 200 feet of being a mile in depth.

All the environs of the place are in picturesque accord. On one side are the great plains stretching away for hundreds of miles. On the other the curious needs of the mighty Colorado seem to pierce the sky and fling back its flashes of turquoise light. Giant sentinels in this general community of giants are Mount Rosal and Evans, and Grey's and James' peaks. Eighty miles to the

south the crystal sceptor of that mighty monarch of the Eastern Rockies, Pike's Peak, glitters like a crowning jewel in the empyrean, nearly 13,000 feet nearer the stars than the billows of the Atlantic.

MAGNIFICENT MANITO.

From Denver we sent on our rolling palace to wait for us at Ogden, and made



Scene in the North Cheyenne Cañon.

edge of the great rugged silhouette, and filling the heavens with unspeakable glory.

BEVERLY, QUEEN OF THE PLAINS.  
And now we are entering Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, just twelve miles from the eastern base of the Rockies. About twenty years ago a vagrant Mexican miner staked a "claim" here and began

about by an ingenious system of irrigation, which renders the soil unconsciously productive.

#### THE CROWNING WONDER.

About equidistant from Colorado Springs and Manitou, though not in a direct line, is the world-famed Garden of the Gods. Two towering red sandstone pillars, from either of which all the houses of a city block could be served, serve as the gateway. Throughout the level area of the Garden, comprising hundreds of acres, rise these isolated monoliths, abrupt, colossal, in every manner of fantastic form and eccentric pose. The place exudes the weird atmosphere of the days when mighty Titans reared mountains and crumbled the massive masonry of the gods. Surely here must have been their accepted pleasure ground.

In sportive mood they have piled rock upon rock, over-lapping, over-arching, jutting off at erratic angles and tapering skyward in spire and minaret. They have hewn out cubical boulders as large as a four-story house and poised them on one sharp corner, as though the weight of a man's hand would send them crashing down. Truncated cones and pyramids

are also very serious, although not so generally known as those brought to light through business transactions. If the full history of the errors, suspense, ill-feeling, extra labor, heartaches, railroad accidents, lawsuits and other things of an unpleasant nature growing out of careless writing were written no library would be large enough to hold it.

It is no excuse for a man to say that he cannot write more plainly. If he can write at all he can make himself understood. That he does not do this is simply because he is not willing to make the effort. He is too impatient or careless, or, as is frequently the case, lazy. To write lines so closely together that the division between them is almost imperceptible, to make confusing abbreviations or figures that may be taken for any of the numerals, to scrawl a signature that is as much Egyptian as English in its cigraphy, and to make the body of a communication a succession of meaningless loops and curves, is as senseless as it is impertinent. The man who writes this way from preference must be inflated with a sense of his own importance or indifferent to the heavy drudgery he makes upon the

#### Old Visiting Cards.

##### Queer Concepts of Fashionable Callers of Last Century.

In the nineteenth century, nothing is so deplorable for engaged visiting cards but the illegible white Bristol board with the plain inscription.

We have been so satiated with the redundancy of cheap and lavish ornamentation, that anything pertaining to wedding, ball and visiting cards are only subscribed with the necessary words or names, and nothing more.

It was not so in the past century, for the elegants of that period revelled in highly ornamental pasteboard. Renowned artists furnished the designs, among whom may be numbered Cassanova, Raphael Menges and others. Marquis, the celebrated engraver, did the artistic work. It proved most profitable, as these costly trifles were much in demand among those who could afford to pay for them.

A New Year's card, of the painter Adam Bartsch, has on it a water spaniel, holding the card in his mouth.

An aqua fortis of Cassanova shows an Austrian hussar placing his foot on the

representation of the tomb of Cecilia Metella, a somewhat lugubrious reminder, it would seem.

That of the Marquis di Las Casas bears the device of a blazing sun mounted on a car which is receding from the East.

The English mostly adopted realistic landscapes of well-known resorts or public buildings, while literary people often placed in one corner the bust of a favorite author or poet.

In this utilitarian age, visiting is no longer such an occasion of *honte ceremonie* as it was at one time, and the hostess of to-day, with hundreds of people on her visiting list, has little leisure to more than glance hurriedly at the pile of snowy cards, and hastily inscribe her initials on her visiting book. We have so much card elsewhere that we can afford to dispense with it on our cards.

#### Speed in Writing.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

For the edification of those who love most dear, I submit the following, with an earnest wish that other quaters of this masculine culture be heard from at this distant day. Whatever we be the beginning, progressive people expect growth as the fruit of toil:

No.	Words.	No. of counts in each word.	No. of strokes in each word.	No. of words per minute.	No. of strokes per minute.	No. of strokes per second.
1.	in.	3	7	70	490	8.16
2.	men.	6	13	42	546	9.10
3.	some.	12	28	52	656	10.93
4.	screen.	12	24	25	600	10.00
5.	mountain.	16	32	18	576	9.60
6.	of.	2	6	72	462	7.70.5
7.	the.	3	10	45	450	7.50
8.	thought.	12	24	20	480	8.00

Average number of strokes per second, 84 1/2.

If you desire to illustrate to a class the rapidity at which the hand can move through space, make the figure 1 three hundred times in a minute. Each stroke requires two motions, so that if the pen was kept upon the paper continuously twice the number of strokes would be produced per minute, making 600; this divided by 60, the number of seconds per minute, will give 10 strokes per second. Is this enough? Who can do more?

CHANDLER H. PERCIE.

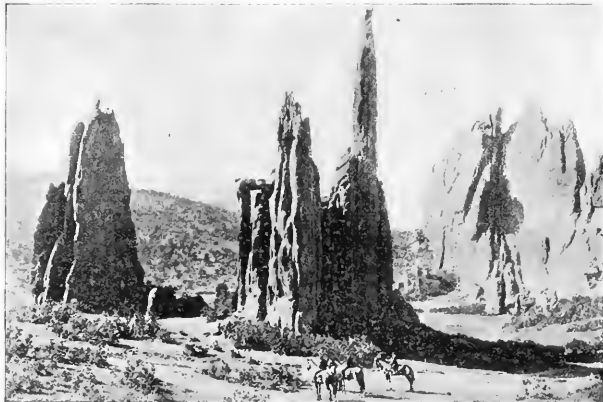
Koosk, Iowa.

#### An Extraordinary Will.

A few years ago an extraordinary will was proved at Perth, where the testator, a physician named Goldberger de Budia, left half his fortune, about a quarter of a million of florins, to accumulate for the benefit of posterity, and the interest should suffice to relieve destitution universally. According to a calculation made by the testator, his wisdom might be carried out when the capital represented 209,000,000 of florins. The will is now contested by one of the legates and the case is to be tried next November, when claimants are expected from London, the United States and Madrid.

#### Electricity for Writers' Paralysis.

In one of the brand wineries of the recording department of the office of James Bond, Clerk of the Superior Court, is a small electric battery. It is used by the recorders for the relief of the cramp of the muscles of the hand which follows long-continued and steady use of the pen. The relief is instantaneous, and clerks who formerly were compelled at times to stop work for several days on account of swelling and contraction of the muscles of the hand now take a few gentle shocks of the electric current on the slightest approach of stiffness. They return to work at once, entirely relieved, and continue without inconvenience. Nearly every one of the score of clerks receives benefit from the electric current, and the battery is regarded as an indispensable fixture of the office.—*Baltimore Sun*.



In the Garden of the Gods

have crept for them, in freakish mood, as polecats for grins, impossible griffins and fashions of uncanny animal life. From turret battlements Faun and Satyr multiplied a hundred times peer into the green woods of the mountain slopes for visions of fleeing Dryads. And crowning it all slender needles rise up hundreds of feet, as though shot out of a mighty catapult from the bowels of the earth. Toning the glaring red of these stony phantoms is the delicate sapphire of the Colorado sky, the shifting gray-green of the mountain sides, and grand old Pike's Peak's peerly diadem glistening in the yellow sunshine.

To be continued.

#### Waste, Trouble and Expense.

##### Illegible Writing Is a Profitless Source of All These.

A large portion of the errors of business life are the result of illegible handwriting and a base style of composition. There is not an important business firm in St. Louis or any other city that is not annoyed by almost un decipherable orders and letters, entailing a vast amount of unnecessary work and leading at times to serious confusion and unfortunate misunderstanding. As a rule one such communication requires as much time and labor as half a dozen others that can be read and understood with ease. The difficulties that arise in private life from these causes

patience and time of his friends and business associates.

How far our schools are responsible for this kind of writing is a question which educators might find it profitable to study. It is not altogether certain that the standard systems of penmanship fully meet the requirements of practical life. They do not in our judgment give the emphasis they should to rapidity, and they are without exception effeminate in their style. There is danger of an extreme reaction from a slow and painstaking method of writing when one who has fully entered the business world finds himself pressed for time and required to use the pen at least necessarily. An absurd notion obtains that an illegible handwriting is a sign of greatness of character, and some persons are foolish enough to cultivate such a style because many men of genius have written a wretched hand. But such persons are mere apes. They copy the weaknesses of great men because they have neither the inclination nor the capacity to copy their virtues. They might with equal propriety, if such a thing were possible, cultivate a habit of snoring because possibly Napoleon or some other celebrity had a failing in that direction.—*Central Christian Advertiser*.

This is a pen to fill thee with delight—  
Ames' Best, Peerless! Luxurians!

neck of a prostrate Turk. He holds aloft in his right hand a banner, and in a murky sky can be discerned an eagle soaring toward heaven.

Fischer, of Berne, ingeniously contrives a rebus from his name. On his card is depicted a fishing net, held by the figures of a man and woman.

On that of the Marquis de Llano, the name is surrounded by a garland of roses with an interlaced border of olive leaves and fruit.

A vignette representing Cupid holding a medalion inscribed with the name of Prince Esterhazy, is a fine specimen of the taste of the past age.

The *carte de visite* of the Comtesse de Millesimo, *de* Comtesse de Hamilton, exhibits a landscape in one corner, almost enveloped in elaborate arabesques and scroll-work.

That of the wealthy Russian *prince*, Prince Demidoff, displays much elaborate ornamentation of design.

The Italian taste for the antique even extended to their cards, for on them were engraved *fine-similes* of various works of art, intaglios, bas-reliefs, &c.

That of the Comte di Nobile displays a number of mythological subjects tastefully engraved.

The architect Blondel's name appears above the cornice of a ruined monument. Mr. Bonkers, with the usual English eccentricity, places his cognomen on a

## Shorthand Department.

[All matter intended for this department (including shorthand exchanges), should be sent to Mrs. L. H. Packard, 101 East 23d street, New York.]

## An Episode.

One of the most noticeable happenings at the recent convention of the Business Educators' Association of America, held at Minneapolis, was incident to the School of Shorthand at its last evening session. On that occasion an invitation had been extended to a large number of amanuenses of the city, and 30 or 40 were in attendance. It was proposed to take up the discussion of language as applicable to the course of instruction for amanuenses, and the opening exercises of the evening had this purpose and direction. Incidentally a question was asked one of the amanuenses present, which brought out such a bright and apt answer that other questions followed, and shortly the entire character of the evening's entertainment was changed. It occurred all at once to the teachers present that here was an uncultivated field, and that such an opportunity might not occur again soon, so those who came to listen were made the speakers of the evening. They were called upon individually, and showed great willingness in answering any questions that were put to them concerning the difficulties which had beset them in connection with their work, the object on the part of the teachers being to know how to direct the course of instruction. If any one of these bright workers had been asked to "speak" upon any subject whatever he would have considered it impossible, but answering questions was another matter; and so, before they were aware of it, the entire body of professional workers were called upon, each in his or her turn, to contribute to the occasion. The incident created widespread interest, and teachers from the other "schools" in session, hearing what was going on, presented themselves with their interrogation notes and helped to make things lively. It is understood that a full report of the proceedings will be published, and if this part of them shall receive the light it will make very lively reading.

In another column will be found a paper from Mr. Packard, taken from the *Phonographic World*, on the "Girl Amanuenses." There are some points in it worthy of consideration, and especially those relating to personal neatness, and lady-like deportment as a part of the equipment of the professional amanuensis. Girls have a hard struggle at the best, and it becomes them quite as much as it does young men, in their efforts to take care of themselves, to put the right foot forward. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## What is Happening.

The shorthand schools, everywhere, are flourishing like green bay trees, and thousands of bright girls and boys are being added to the list of professional amanuenses. At the present rate of supply it would seem that the demand will soon be met. When it is, then comes the swelling, and Mr. Webster's immortal saying of "room at the top" will be the broad of consolation doted out to the hungering aspirant.

One of the best things of the last year's production in books is Mr. Osgood's "Great Moon Hoax," done in Osgood's script, which is as neat as text can be. It is used as a reading book for Osgood's students, and is a valuable hint to shorthand authors.

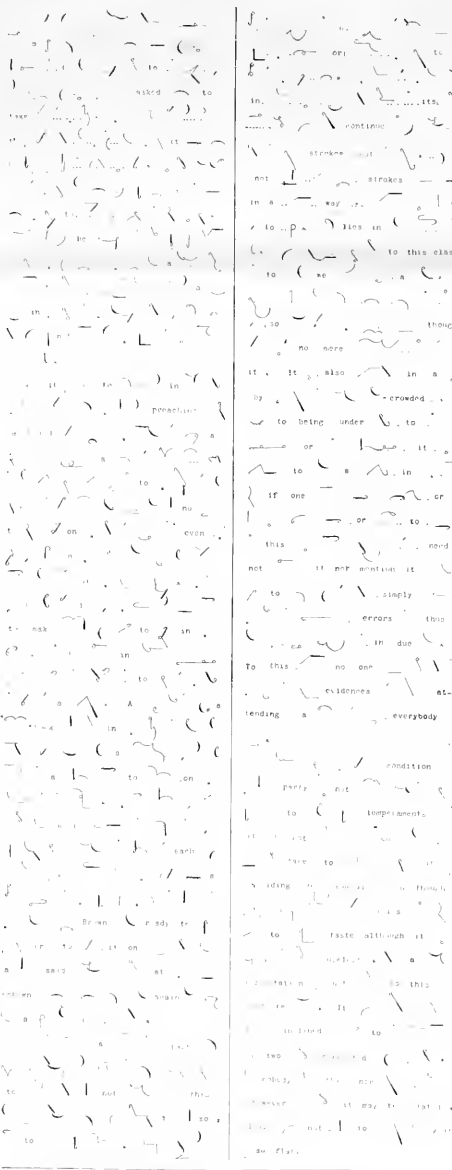
Brother Bartholomew, the distinguished

promoter of the stenograph, speaks encouragingly of the prevalence of his cunning little machine. He still has doubts, however, whether it can be used with success in Congress, unless the distinguished orators can be induced to speak louder

writing desk, with drawers, pigeon-holes, &c., and a revolving lid—altogether a tony affair.

Brother Miner, of the *Phonographic World*, typewriter headquarters, &c., is the live man of the shorthand journalistic

## A New Trip Through the Land of Contractions.



and more distinctly, and the other distinguished members will learn to keep still while the orating goes on.

The manufacturers of the Remington typewriter have instituted a cultus which has all the good qualities of a modern

world. He carries a level head and a stiff upper lip, and always knows which side of his head is buttered. He makes his paper represent himself, and as he represents the best there is, there is a beautiful consistency about the whole matter.

## About Girls' Wages.

It is only within the past ten years that it has become fashionable for American girls to earn their own living—in fact, only since shorthand and typewriting have grown to be girls' trades.

The new profession that has sprung up so suddenly and increased so rapidly has revolutionized public sentiment as to the respectability of any occupation for girls, beyond that of teaching. The demand for expert amanuenses, which has created the new profession, is being rapidly met by schools all over the land, and the hasty manner in which the demand is being met forces an evil upon the country, which works badly in two ways. First, it holds out inducements to girls which cannot be met, and, next, it prejudices the public against school-trained amanuenses.

There is, however, as yet a healthy demand for capable amanuenses, and the schools that are known to send out only competent workers have more applications than they can fill. And the best part of it is that competent workers, even without business experience, can earn living salaries. The average of such first salaries is from \$8 to \$10 a week. This may not seem a large amount, but, as compared with the wages of shop girls, or even sewing girls, it is magnificent. And especially is it so compared with the wages paid to females in any of the foreign cities.

Mrs. Eliza Putnam Benton, who has been studying the matter of women's wages in London, has written an interesting account to the *Mail and Express*, of this city, from which we extract a few significant paragraphs.

The line of distinction drawn between the telephone and the telegraph girl in the matter of gentility will strike the average American girl as "just too funny for anything." And so it is; but, as it is "English, you know," we must conclude there is something in it, though we may not be able to see it. This writer further says:

Every avenue of employment open to women is choked, and there are literally multitudes of destitute women, "not of the working class, but some of them competent, others anxious to do anything but able to do nothing well, looking eagerly about them for chances to make skillings or pence, without lifting their eyes to pounds.

## LONDON TYPEWRITERS.

Typewriting and stenography, which employ such numbers of young women in New York, are only beginning to be recognized as affording openings for women here. The first school for teaching typewriting to girls was opened four years ago. It is still the largest office-employing woman of which I have been able to hear, and it graduated 19 pupils this past twelvemonth, each pupil studying six months. There are a few girls employed as typewriters in Liverpool and others making a fairly good thing out of copying manuscript for members of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Business men are beginning to employ girl typewriters, or typists, as the English phrase is, but all told there are not as many dozens who can command regular work in England as hundreds in America. Good typewriters—that is, women typewriters—can from \$8 to \$10 a week here. I have heard tales of \$10, but have not been able to come upon any women earning such a fabulous salary. It is paid, I think, only to very rapid typists who are also shorthand writers and who have a knowledge of Continental languages in addition to English. What is true of typewriting is even truer of shorthand. It is spoken of as an occupation well suited to women, but is done almost altogether by men. Many women learn it, but comparatively few are in paying practice.

## TELEGRAPHERS AND TELEPHONE GIRLS.

The telephone girl in London, as in New York, is an institution. The United Telephone Company employs hundreds of women, and the eagerness with which applicants are waiting for the sale of names on the books in the main office, registered in hope of a vacancy, lift the veil, when one considers that the salaries here at \$2.75 per week and seldom rise above \$4, from an amount of suffering hard to realize. With all the meagreness



## THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOUR

ANY of your friends would probably like to become subscribers for THE JOURNAL if they knew just what it was. If you would show them your paper and point out its features to them they would certainly be interested. Most of them would like to become regular readers. The more readers the better a paper can afford to be, so the transaction would be profitable all around.

In speaking of **THE JOURNAL**, the first thing to impress upon your friend is that it is a complete paper for the student of handwriting. We mean this for the student of those who are just learning to write, and those who don't write as well as they should, because they have learned wrong. It follows necessarily that it is a complete paper for the writing teacher, and it is the pen artist's great primer. But this is not nearly all. The Shorthand Department has made many friends by making and helping to make them practical stenographers. The new periodical represents the great **Manson** in its entirety in accordance with its author and by his special approval. The current issue, for instance, is **THE MASON STUDENT** among who does not think the admirable contractions exercise worth a dollar, all that he pays for twelve months' **JOURNALS**?

Then there are the miscellaneous features—the items of personal intelligence, notices of meritorious specimens, Mr. Kelley's crisp Educational Notes and humorous bits, magazine and book reviews, sketches, stories and dashes of literature. *THE JOURNAL* fits the home as well as it does the schoolroom. Every reader can be of great service to us if he has the will.

**Plagiarism or —**

In reviewing the recently published Authors' List last month, we disputed the claims of two readers who had attributed the quotation "Virtue is her Own Reward" to Prior and Pope, respectively. We gave Dryden as the author. A letter received since insisting upon the claim of Prior, and asking our authority for giving Dryden the credit, has caused us to look more deeply into the matter.

We find that the passage, precisely as quoted, occurs in Dryden's "Tyrannic Love," act 3, scene 1. We find also that Prior made use of "Virtue is its Own Reward" (the only change being in the pronoun), in his "Imitations of Horace," book 3, (the 2. Prior was 36 years old when Dryden died, in the year 1700. The "Imitations of Horace" appeared subsequent to "Tyrannic Love." The expression in this form is also found in John Gay's "Epistle to Methuam" and in the tragedy of "Douglas," by John Home, a Scotch clergyman and dramatist. Gay was born in 1688, the same year when Alexander Pope, whose bosom friend he was, Home lived from 1723 to 1808.

We have not been able to find the expression in Pope's works, though he comes very near it in his "Temple of Fame" (1715), when he says: "To follow virtue even for Virtue's sake." In his "Essay on Man" (about 1735), occurs this stanza:

"But sometimes virtue starves when vice is fed,  
What then? Is the reward of virtue bread?"

Henry Moore, in his "Cupid's Conflicts," redresses the saying into "Virtue is to herself the Best Reward." Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler," tritely puts it, "Virtue, a Reward to Itself." An added shade of meaning is given by our great Emerson, who somewhere has said, "The only Re-

ward of Virtue is Virtue." Twenty-two centuries ago the immortal Plato wrote, "The most virtuous of all men is he that contents himself with being virtuous without seeking to appear so."

Shall we call this plagiarism, or is it only unconscious appropriation? That some of the world's foremost writers have been rank plagiarists is not disputed. But the theft is usually from obscure sources, and the plagiarist is usually "critic" from standard works. Pope, for instance, had a very narrow side to his great mind—a corner in which he nursed envy and what from this distance seems nearly akin to malice. That he deliberately perverted and misused, when he sent his purposeful, accomplished, and successful poems to the world, the work of other writers, is the subject of a volume of fictitious correspondence (made to order for the purpose) is history. Yet it is not likely that he would have consciously stolen the fire of Dryden, his precursor, whose verse was then on the end of every man's tongue, the flash of whose native wit and force of whose imagination, as the first of the great poets of his age, he felt.

Nor would Gay have done so, to say nothing of those that followed.

Another notable case in point is the expression, "All that Glitters is not Gold," which occurs in "The Merchant of Venice," and is commonly attributed to Shakespeare. Spenser, who was con-

12. The perfection of art is to conceal it.
13. A delusion, a mockery and a snare.
14. Man proposes but God disposes.
15. The man that blushes is not quite a brute.
16. Care will kill a cat.
17. When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.
18. Handsome is that handsome does.
19. He makes no friends that never made a foe.
20. To the pure all things are pure.
21. None but the brave deserve the fair.
22. O, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive.
23. He that dies pays all debts.
24. A scoundrel as lying.
25. The new is mightier than the sword.

### Economical Use of the Alphabet.

R. O. Cook, Corpus Christi, Tex., writes: "Although a temperance anti-prohibitionist, I would respectfully submit the following as a short sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet, and no proper names:

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs."

The same sentence transposed into :  
 "Pack with my box," &c., is submitted  
 by E. N. Chase, Pawtucket, R. I. It con-  
 tains 32 letters.

### A Mathematical Tangle.

A mathematical friend who reads THE JOURNAL desires that we should unravel this complection;

"What is plus or minus 3 added to plus or minus 2? What is plus or minus 3

### The Journal's Autograph Album.

205 Broadway St.  
Dear Sir:-  
Please send me paid  
copy of the Great Synagogue Conference,  
which find very useful for ours.  
Very Respectfully  
C. F. Fennell

porary with the incomparable hard (eleven years his senior) in his "Fairer Queen" used: "Gold all is not that Gold Dath Seem," but the apt saying is really much older. In the works of John Lydgate, an English poet who died 100 years before Shakespeare was born, occurs the passage, "All is not Gold that Outward Shinneth Bright." Scores of more modern authors have used it, in one form or another, including Dryden, Gray, Heywood, George Herbert, George and Middleton. Good writers as well as good joiners sometimes find it economical to use venerable.

THE JOURNAL has been agreeably surprised at the interest taken in its "literary lessons." They are as instructive as they are simple. In looking up the quotations even the best informed will stumble across new gems, new facts about the authors, and information thus gained is likely to remain. In obedience to the expressed wishes of many subscribers, we offer another list of familiar quotations, and invite the reader to place them. All answers that correctly place as many as six of the quotations will be acknowledged through these columns :

1. Comparisons are odious.
2. Compunctious by his absence.
3. Too low they build who build beneath the stars.
4. Cunning evanes cast their shadows before.
5. Absence makes the heart grow tender
6. Beware the fury of a patient man.
7. To point a moral and adorn a tale.
8. Cold tempests the wind to the shorn fawn.
9. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
10. The prince of darkness is a gentleman.
11. A pack-down and a pack-up.

If any one is *hungering* to tackle this rather nebulous problem, he has our permission.

### Prices Paid to Southern Story-Tellers.

Mr. Page received \$300 each for "Melody," "Mars Chan" and "One Undivided Venus," he got \$500 in "Two Little Veterans," now running in *St. Nicholas*. Mr. Harris gets a trifle better prices than this, and has an offer of \$5000 for his "The Boy Who Wasn't," a story in the runaway stage, on which he is now engaged. Miss Cradlock gets about the same range of prices. Or Northern writers it is doubtful if any, except perhaps W. C. Binney, has better paid for his work. Annie Jones is just now the sensation, and her stories brought to command \$1000 a report, Her "The Girl Who Wasn't," has already sold 132,000 copies of Lippincott's, and the sale still continues. It is reported she was offered over \$300,000 for the manuscript of a novel. Col. Richard M. Johnson is said to have \$2000 worth of manuscript paid for at the rate of \$300 a story, in the *Harpers* hands. Mr. Harry Edwards—can't remember the names of the best of writers and at the prices of the best—*Hearts Conquer*.

Visiting cards are said to have originated in China.

<sup>26</sup> "Rapid Writers" of Another Sort.

There are no cases on record, says the *New York Sun*, where men have written 24 or 30 hours on a stretch just as stories are told of prolonged sittings at the gaming table. Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas" in a week, stimulated by gallons of strong tea, but he touched more posts and trees as he walked the streets after this performance than he ever had done before, and then walked off his nervousness. Upon one or two occasions Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the *Times*, is said to have written steadily for 15 or 20 hours, and when Matt Carpenter began the preparation of a brief, he did not put down his pen until the work was finished, and sometimes the strain lasted for 36 hours.

Probably the most conspicuous example of the power to write hour after hour was Sir Walter Scott, whose feats of rapid composition of his Waverley novels caused no greater amazement to his friends than the stories themselves. That is a picturesque description given by one of his friends who sat at a window directly opposite the room in which Scott was working. He could not see the wizard's face, but he could see his hand as it passed over the paper hour after hour, and when after an absence of a few hours, the friend returned to his window, he saw again that white hand moving, with steady, unvarying monotony, across the sheets, and it seemed to him like the ghostly hand of death, as, in one sense, it was.

The average writer of tales or novels regards from 1500 to 2000 words a day as a sufficient day's work, although there is a great difference between writers. Anthony Trollope set himself a stent, sometimes 1000, sometimes 1500 hundred words a day, and always did it. Thackeray, on the other hand, sometimes had prodigious bursts of energy, in which he accomplished the writing of many pages in his best manner, and with scarcely an intermission, and then again he would write scarcely a dozen lines in a day, and these were full of zigzags and black lines and corrections.

### Bird Catching in the Faro Islands

People will do almost anything to earn a living, and often go into the most dangerous places. The men in the Faro Islands catch, for their flesh and feathers, birds which nest in the steep sides of cliffs 1,200 feet high. The way these fowlers go about their work is interesting. They are let down from above by ropes. Six men hold the rope and lower or raise the fowler as he signals by means of another smaller rope. When he is close to the bird, he cannot see many feet each side of him. In order to see more, he pushes himself out with his feet, and, after looking quickly about, guides himself to the spot where he wishes to go. It is certainly an exciting kind of a swing. When a quantity of birds are caught, the feathers are sold, and the fowlers use the flesh, both fresh and dried, for food.

## Nerve Cells of the Human Brain.

According to the novel composition of a re-analyzed histologist, who has been calculating the aggregate cell forces of the human brain, the cerebral mass is composed of at least 300,000,000 of nerve cells, each an independent body, organism, and microscopic brain, so far as concerns its vital functions, but subordinate to higher purpose in relation to the function of the organ; each living a separate life individually, though socially subject to a higher law of function. The lifetime of a nerve cell he estimates to be about 60 days, so that 3,000,000 die every day, about 200,000 every hour, and nearly 3500 every minute, to be succeeded by an equal number of their progeny; while once in every 60 days a man has a new brain.

They never scratch—Ames' Best Pens.

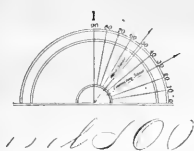




# Lessons in Practical Writing.

VI.

BY DANIEL T. AMES.



Principles.

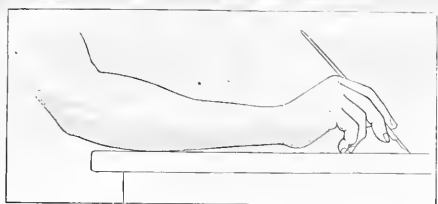


Correct Position.

From a long column of "Wants" in one of our daily papers we clip the following: "Wanted—A boy to go on errands and assist in book-keeping. Address in own handwriting, Box —, City." Our readers will observe that the appli-

licant's writing, and, second, to learn something of his general ability and attainments." From the character of the writing and composition the advertiser would very likely decide whether or not

applicants for situations in business will find the first requirement. While we would by no means disparage the value of other practical attainments as a means of gaining place and promotion in business,



The illustration above shows the correct rest and position of the pen, fingers and arm, for the combined forearm and finger movement for writing. The arm should neither be lifted nor permitted to slide upon the table while writing. If it is found easier to hold the pen so that the staff will fall back of the knuckle joint, there is no objection to such a modification. This is done by many good writers and teachers.

to grant the applicant an interview. Bad writing alone would end the matter. Inferior composition might do so, but the point that we wish to make is that

we do say that no other one attainment so readily and frequently helps one to the start in business as a really good handwriting.

Now comes the question as to what is a good handwriting. About this even teachers differ, as no doubt would most business men, but there are some indispensable requisites respecting which all business men and teachers agree—namely, it must be legible, easily and rapidly written, and must business men and all teachers would add gracefulness as a desirable quality. While there should be a professional agreement, theoretically, as to what good writing is, as between most business men and teachers, in practice, this unfortunately is not true. Teachers often give as copies and pupils often learn to write and admire styles which, when taken to the counting-room, are uncer-

Another very objectionable feature of the work of young writers is the multiplicity of redundant or flourished forms. To the practical man of affairs this is perhaps the most detestable. With it he has no patience. This bad feature of writing comes from two very apparent causes: First, from unsystematic copies having numerous scrawly, flourished forms for each of the letters, which is the result of ignorance or bad taste respecting what constitutes good writing, and has no correction except in the enlightenment of those who admire and practice such writing. Second, from writing upon the fore or whole-arm movement that is not sufficiently disciplined or controlled to give the proper accuracy to the hand for good, orderly writing. The result is seen in letters, words and lines out of their proper places and proportions, mingling with each other, so that the body of the writing becomes a mass of confused lines. This fault may be remedied by systematic and faithful practice from the proper movement exercises. It is not infrequent that a whole-arm is mistaken for fore-arm motion—that is, the arm rests so lightly as to slide about upon the table instead of resting firmly upon the muscular development of the forearm.

We give herewith a cut illustrative of the proper position of the hand and arm while writing upon the forearm and combined movement. It will be seen that the arm rests upon the table just front of the elbow-joint, and the action for writing is produced simply by the rotation and contraction of the muscles of the arm. It is undoubtedly a fact that persons acquire the power to form letters accurately more readily with the finger movement than, in any other manner, and next with the forearm, and with the greatest difficulty of all with the whole arm. This is from the fact that in writing with the fingers there is, so to speak, a short lever action which is very accurately controlled, while the forearm is a larger lever and requires greater discipline to enable it to produce as accurate forms on a small scale. This difficulty is increased proportionately to the length of the whole arm as compared with the forearm, while learning to write with the whole-arm movement. From this will be apparent the reason of the relative difficulty of acquiring these three motions for writing. Not only is this a fact with reference to its acquisition, but it is more necessary that the hand continue in practice in order to retain the power to write well upon the muscular and whole-arm motion than it is for the finger motion, hence it is that persons who have acquired the fore-arm movement, writing very little, are likely to relapse into the finger movement.

Accompanying this lesson we give specimens of what would be generally regarded by business men as good business writing, and other specimens which would be regarded by some teachers and learners as good writing, but which would fail to find favor with business men. We also give movement exercises and copies for practice. We would remind all of these who are practicing from these lessons that we wish to have them forward specimens of their work, from which we shall from time to time select examples for publication and criticism in *THE JOURNAL*.

## EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE.

1. J. D. O. D.  
2. Improving  
3. J. Jefferson

December, 1888.  
Editor Art Journal  
This gives a good  
idea of the best muscular movement  
works of  
(Your truly  
Thompson,  
Thom.)

Exchanged Jan. 9, 1888  
Messrs. Nathan & Co.,  
Greenfield, Mass.  
Gentlemen We have this  
day shipped to your address per National  
Express, goods as per your valued order of  
"the 21st just received, and enclose bill  
of same."

Hoping they will reach your in good  
condition, prove satisfactory and induce  
your further orders, we remain,  
Yours truly  
Edward J. Nelson

The above cuts present two good styles of every-day business writing. In both cases the writing is legible, easy and rapid. One of the chief elements of this ease and rapidity is its contracted size. The pen glides over the short, simple strokes with a maximum of both these qualities. For business purposes a pen slightly coarser might be used.

cant is requested to apply by letter in his own handwriting. Were we to ask the advertiser the purpose of this request it is more than probable that his answer would be—"First, a desire to see the style of

the quality of the writing is first in consideration. It is that chiefly which decides whether or not the applicant is first to have a hearing and then a place. It is that which a large proportion of young

maniously rejected as being bad—very bad. (For example see cut on preceding page.) In our last lesson we explained and illustrated the pernicious effect of writing composed of good letters improperly associated.

The above exercises may be practiced for movement with the present lesson; also any of the exercises given with the previous lessons. The student should practice with great care both as to movement and form, less there be results similar to that of Mr. Bloomer as shown in the specimen on the preceding page.



*Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Naturalists,*

Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York

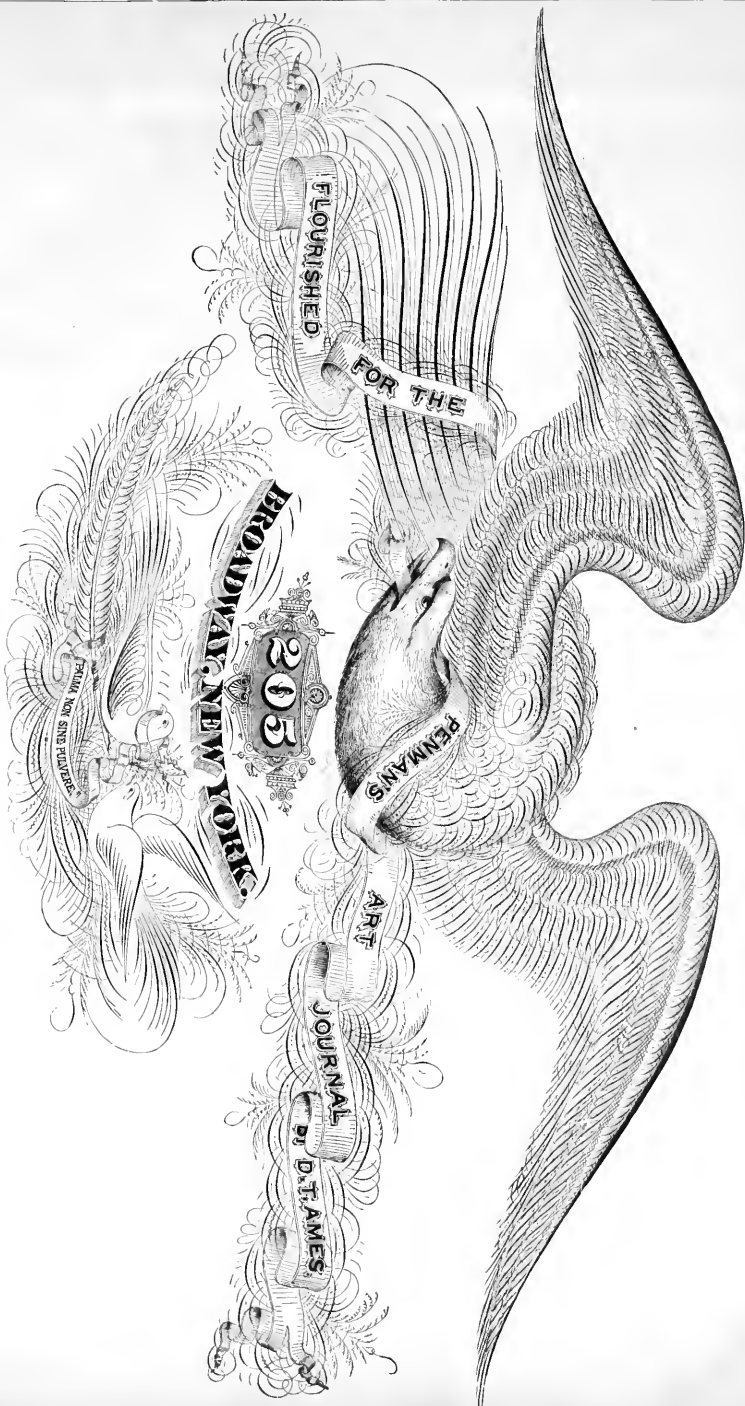
H. COLEMAN, Prin.

9-12t 119 & 121 William Street, N. Y.

H. COLEMAN, Prin.

E. P. Zaner, Columbus, O.

A HANDSOME PENMANSHIP PRESENT.



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen of our own design and execution; the size of the original is 28 x 41. We have the same photo-lithographed and printed upon good plate-paper, 24 x 33 inches in size, and it is one of the eight premiums—a choice of which is given to every new subscriber or renewer of a subscription to *The Journal*. To any one not a subscriber it will be sent for 50 cents.







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**THIS IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST METHOD IN USE**

for prompt, economical and satisfactory execution of the above named lines of work

Estimates made and specimens furnished on request.

New York, April 20<sup>th</sup> A. D. Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.



Very respectfully,  
J. M. Thomas

SIZE OF ORIGINAL 12x18 IN.

## BARNES' NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

### Eight Reasons Why This Truly National System Is The Best.

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- 2d.—The letters are entirely free from useless lines like double loops, ovals, etc. The first complete system to present abbreviated forms of capitals.
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- 6th.—Each book contains four pages of practice paper—one-sixth more paper than in the books of any other series—and the paper is the best ever used for copy-books.
- 7th.—Business forms are elaborately engraved on steel and printed on tinted paper, rendering them very attractive to the pupil.
- 8th.—Very low rates for introduction. They are the cheapest books in America.



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*[Handwritten signature: J. M. Thomas]*

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# PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

Entered at the Post Office of New York.  
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D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

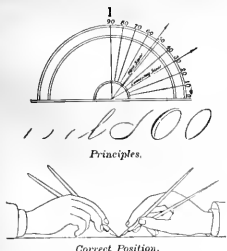
NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1888.

VOL. XII.—No. 12.

## Lessons in Practical Writing.

VIII.

BY DANIEL T. AMES.



One of the chief difficulties in the way of the teacher and the learner of writing is impatience. The pupil is very properly desirous of making the most rapid progress possible, and is inclined to measure that progress too much by the number of pages written over and the length of his copy rather than by substantial improvement in writing. For instance, if the beginner be required to drill any length of time upon movement exercises he becomes impatient to practice upon letters, and very soon after beginning to practice upon letters he develops as restless a desire to write words, and is then no less impatient for the writing of sentences and lines. Every teacher of writing has experienced this difficulty.

"One thing at a time," is a maxim of old, and applies with great force to the acquisition of a good handwriting. The chit idea should be the correction of faults. A perfect copy is before the learner. It is, or should be, his constant effort to reproduce it. It is obvious that the more frequent and earnest his trials for its reproduction may be the greater will be his success. It follows, then, that the shorter the copy for practice the better, because of the more frequent repetition of the effort for its mastery.

Movement exercises are presented for the purpose of drilling the hand and unseats for easy and rapid repetition of certain motions which are employed in the execution of writing. In proportion to the degree of accuracy with which these motions are mastered is the degree of excellence attained. It therefore becomes the teacher and the pupil to persist in the practice of certain copies until the essential points are mastered before passing to a new one. It is also essential that all practice be thoughtful and careful. Many pupils after writing a copy two or three times relax their care and become mere scribbles. They thus lose more by a period of careless practice than they have gained by days and perhaps weeks of creditable effort. Stick persistently to your copy until another is given.

A story characteristic of the methods of the elder Spencer, told some years ago by a penman of decided parts, is quite appropos. The young man had an inborn

love for fancy pen strokes, and he had indulged to such an extent that the neighborhood regarded him as a pen prodigy of the first magnitude. His own opinion of his work, which ran mostly to sweeps and flourishes, was not materially different from theirs.

The fane of Father Spencer's never-to-be-forgotten "Jericho" log-cabin school, where the divine art was nurtured, came to the ears of this ambitious young scribe. He thought it would be a good idea to make a pilgrimage to Jericho to receive any little finishing touches Professor Spen-

pen full swing. Swans, eagles, leaping deer, dragons with teeth like lamp-posts, sprang up as though by magic. Sheet after sheet and quire after quire of paper caught the semblance of all sorts of impossible creations in all sorts of impossible attitudes.

"I thought the old gentleman would be delighted with my work," he said, "but he wasn't. He scarcely even noticed it on his return when I pointed with swelling pride to the great stack of sheets that bore the products of my facile pen. He only remarked that that was not the copy he

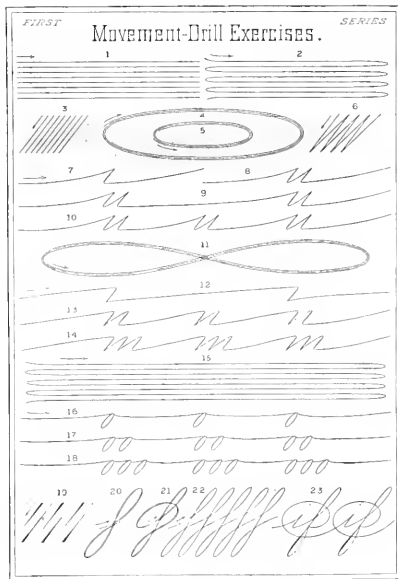
far short of knowing as much as I thought I did when I entered."

It is in the belief that short copies carefully practiced are much better than numerous and extended copies that we have refrained from giving a great variety of copies in these lessons. This course is warranted by an experience of nearly 30 years of successful instruction in penmanship, and if learners will practice the copies given with a patient and persistent endeavor to master the particular features presented in each copy, they will find at the close of the lessons that their progress has been very satisfactory.

Two things should constantly be presented to the mind of the learner—the quality of his writing and the rapidity and facility with which it is to be executed. It is sometimes said that perfect writing is not wanted in business. This is entirely erroneous. No business man in the world would reject writing because it was perfect. He might reject it on the score of the extraordinary time taken for its execution. The hurry and pressure of business require a maximum of speed, and it is not practicable for perfect writing to be executed in that manner. Hence, we never find in the counting-room or in the busy marts of trade "copybook writing," but wherever we do meet with what is known as a good business hand it is the result of a thorough mastery of good standard forms of writing.

Any learner who supposes that a good rapid business hand is possible except it be based upon good systematic writing makes a fatal error. It is the knowledge and refined taste respecting good writing, thus acquired, that successfully evolves from the formal schoolroom hand the easy, flowing and graceful hand of business.

Herewith we give a series of excellent movement exercises reproduced from copy by Lyman P. Spencer, for use in connection with the new series of Spencerian copybooks, and here published for the first time apart from the books. On page 171 we present the new hand-book which accompanies the series. This is an ingenious and admirable presentation of the entire analysis of the Spencerian system. This plate is also made from copy executed by Lyman P. Spencer. The following may be practiced as copies for the present lesson:



From the New Spencerian Copybooks.

cer might be able to impart, and possibly to give the old gentleman some hints that might serve him a good turn in teaching. So he went. The first day Father Spencer gave him a copy to practice while he went out to supervise some work on the farm. The young man fell to work with becoming industry and soon had several sheets filled. As time went by this began to get prosy. The same old copy over and over again became unappealingly monotonous. Besides, in his own mind, he had already sufficiently mastered it.

Yielding to the impulse of his own fancy, he put the copy aside and gave his

hand set. I felt the repulse keenly and inquired rather hotly if he intended that I should follow a single copy all day. He replied firmly, but in his accustomed kindly manner, that those under his tuition must practice the copies he set them until he gave them others—even if they were a week at it. Then he carefully criticised my work as to form, movement and other details, and showed me how to correct my mistakes. It occurred to me then how ignorant I was in matters of which I had thought I was a complete master. When the course was completed my penmanship was vastly improved, but even then I was

6 S Grammar  
7 S Spelling  
8 S Lawrence

Three pages of superb prize specimens (flourishing) will be a feature of the January JOURNAL. Every one who has a copy of that number of THE JOURNAL will have a cue in bestowing the prizes.

## Across the Continent.

## IV.

**The Beautiful City of the Golden Gate—Visit to Monterey and the Santa Croce Grove of Big Trees—Nature's Unrivaled Handiwork in the Valley of the Yosemite.**

BY DANIEL T. AMES.

There is perhaps no more attractive city in America than San Francisco. Its location is unexceptionable. Both in its laying out and the character of its buildings it shows to great advantage. In point of size it is the ninth city in the United States, having between a quarter and a third of a million of inhabitants. Our



The Yosemite from Inspiration Point.

stay there was made extremely pleasant by the royal hospitality of the citizens, led by the educators of not only the Golden State, but the entire Pacific Coast. Altogether the occasion of the Convention of the National Educators' Association was made memorable to the thousands of teachers who crossed the continent to attend it. The sessions of the convention continued three days and were as entertaining as they were instructive.



Nevada Falls.

Notable among the features of the entertainment tendered by the residents were several excursions to neighboring points of interest. One of these was a delightful ride around the spacious and beautiful bay of San Francisco and to

the charming seaside resort of Monterey and the famous Santa Croce grove of big trees. Under the shade of these fine old patriarchs of the forest an excursion party numbering nearly 1000 visiting teachers was given a banquet by their Western friends. Never was fraternization more cordial and complete than between these pedagogic representatives of Orient and Occident.

To the Eastern visitor the ever-shifting scenes of the Pacific Slope are a constant revelation. The ponderous hugeness of the mountains, the vastness of the unshifting plains, sweeping parks and gardens aglow with the variegated tint and bloom of a thousand brilliant floral specimens, and unspenkably sweet with their blended perfumes, leave on the tablet of memory pictures whose coloring can never fade nor tarnish. Although our visit was in the midst of summer and the dry season, the cool breeze from the Pacific made the temperature nearly uniform and evenly delightful. The stay of most of the visitors was prolonged some time after the close of the convention for the purpose of enjoying the scenery. Our own stay covered a period of several weeks, which we filled in delightfully with excursions to a number of celebrated points of interest.

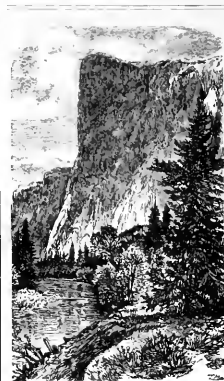
First and foremost of these was the Valley of the Yosemite. The Yosemite tourist from San Francisco has choice of two routes. One of them, designated as the "Milton," takes in 133 miles of rail

glory of that first glance baffles the power of pen or brush or camera. The scene which our artist presents herewith—striking in its way—serves but to approximate the feebleness of man's descriptive resources when applied to the critical test of such masterpieces of physical conception. As we look down in speechless admiration upon the green valley 1500 feet below, nestling between impenetrable walls of giant granite cliffs almost vertical and ribbed with the gleaming silver of leaping water-falls, all the scenic splendors that had gone before are dwarfed and paled as the brightest stars are paled before the resplendent glory of the rising sun.

An hour more of rough down climbing over the zig-zag road brings us to the floor of the valley. The Yosemite Valley is really a stupendous cañon. It has an extent proper of about seven miles, varying in width from half to two miles. The almost vertical wall that hemms it in rises in places from a mean level of 2500 feet to summits within a few hundred feet of a mile above the floor of the valley. Tumbling piles of debris from these cliffs, themselves of mountainous proportions, narrow the available space of the valley to about one-half of the width given above. The beautiful Merced River traverses the valley from end to end, receiving the water which plunges from the overhanging cliffs, and developing of its own accord a series of splendid cascades and rapids. The

over a sheer wall to its turbulent bed over 600 feet below. These are the Nevada Falls, renowned the world over.

A chapter on the Yosemite, however briefly sketched, would be incomplete indeed without a word of some of the majestic sentries which guard its treasures. There is El Capitan, vast, bald, rigidly erect, with a great flat top three-fifths of a mile or more above the floor of the valley. Directly across the valley the magnificent Cathedral Rocks climb in clustered steeples



El Capitan.

and domes to a height of nearly 3000 feet. It is in a lower part of these rocks that the beautiful Bridal Veil has its origin.

The Three Brothers, just above El Capitan, are a trio of colossal upright spurs rising from a common base. From foot to cap of the tallest these stately youngsters the distance is 2800 feet. Sentinel Rock, a pyramidal obelisk, facing the Three Brothers and dominating the



Bridal Veil Falls.

and completes the journey with 21 miles by stage. The "Raymond" route, which we selected, is 240 miles by rail and 65 by stage. At least a week is required for the journey from San Francisco, and ten days may be so spent to advantage. The total actual expense of the Round Trip, including hotel fare, is from \$600 to \$725.

Taking a sleeper at San Francisco in the evening, we reached the terminus of the railroad, ready for an early start in the morning by stage. Each stage accommodates seven persons and is drawn by four horses, which are changed nine times in the journey of 65 miles. Nearly two days are spent in making the distance over continuous mountains and valleys. The first 30 miles is through wild lands covered with scrub and scattering live oaks, after which we penetrate continuous forests of pine, fir and cedar of uncommon size. Thousands upon thousands of these trees that densely border the stage-way are from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and rise from 100 to nearly 200 feet before the branches appear. These grand forests are of virgin growth, the destroying axe of the lumberman having been unable to penetrate so far.

All along the way the scenery is fresh and inspiring. But on the afternoon of the second day, after several miles of continuous whirling at a furious pace down the precipitous decline of a road that runs like a worn fence on a large scale, the full grandeur of the Yosemite bursts upon our view from Inspiration Point. The awesome

smiling verdure of meadow and forest which covers the comparatively level floor is in strong contrast with the prevailing bleakness of its abrupt environments.

No other part of the globe that the eye of enlightened man has ever rested upon presents such a collection of water-falls as the Yosemite. Chief among these are the Yosemite Falls, at their best when fed by the melting snows of spring and early summer. The volume of water is less than twelve yards across at the top. It tumbles over the precipices with a clear sweep of 1500 feet, lashes itself into a series of cascades over protruding crags for 626 feet more, then clears the rocks for a final down spurt of 400 feet through unobstructed air, and goes singing between the rocks toward its emptying basin. From many points of view the water has the appearance of performing the entire descent of 2550 feet in an unbroken link.

Still more splendid, if such a thing be possible, are the Bridal Veil Falls, though the distance accomplished is not quite so great. The wind rushing between the descending stream and the incurving mountain side whips the water into fantastic patterns of foaming filigree, which gives the falls their name.

A mile or so above the point where the Merced River enters the valley its waters plunge over a ledge 250 feet high and 80 feet wide, forming the Vernal Falls, unrivaled in the capricious loveliness of their mountain settings. Still a mile further the river pours its crystal wealth



Cathedral Rocks

scenery of the southern wall, is 2000 feet high. Sentinel Dome tops off ovally 1000 and odd feet higher, the precise distance from vertex to valley level being 4160 feet. Another gigantic monolith is the Cap of Liberty.

From Glacier Point in a sharp angle of the Southern wall the most comprehensive view of the valley and its surroundings is to be had. The wall is clean and sheer. There is a point about 300 feet from the summit where one, protected by iron bars, may look down upon the valley 3000 feet below him, as though he were looking down into the street from the grated window under the roof of a house five hundred stories high.

But the greatest of them all, perhaps, in size, in sublimity, in grandeur of effect and in rugged magnificence, is the South or Half Dome. It stands at the head of the valley, towering above its fellows, with clean, clear blue sky all around its face and shoulders. Its summit is an almost perfect hemisphere chopped off smoothly in the middle, the chopped side presenting a surface for 2000 feet as straight up and down as the side of a house.

The top of the dome lacks only 300 feet of being a mile higher than the valley. It is devoid of growth of any kind and is wholly inaccessible. Some years ago a venturesome spirit named Anderson performed the seemingly impossible feat of scaling the peak, by drilling two bolts into the rock and drawing himself by

kept in a glass case which you could carry in your vest pocket. The smallest scale of all is made for delicate tests in assaying. It is adjusted to milligrammes. Its sensitiveness is no fine that you can weigh a hair or an eyelash on it. You can write your name on a slip of paper with a lead pencil and then find out just how much your signature weighs. The weights are the merest bits of aluminium not half so big as the head of a pin. The machine is so delicate that a little dust blowing from the street will affect its accuracy, and it has to be carefully cleaned after each exposure. It is made of aluminium, platinum and the finest tempered steel. People do not use it as a playing as a general rule. It cost as much as its weight in gold.

Every once in a while a skeptic comes along who doesn't believe that story about the scales that will weigh a hair from a man's head, and, if the manager of the store is good natured and has plenty of

## India Ink.

It Comes from China and not India  
—How It is Made—Old Liting  
Kouci's Secret.

The New York Mail and Express reminds us that India ink has no more connection with India than a good deal of the "dairy" butter on the market has with a dairy. Somebody who did not know what he was doing named the useful article India ink, but as a matter of fact it ought to be called Chinese ink. To be sure, before steamships and sailing vessels began to ply between China and this country it used to be shipped through India, but the Indians had nothing to do with its manufacture. Thousands of years ago the Chinese were expert in the manufacture of many articles of which Europeans knew nothing. Ink was one of these articles, and was first made of lac, which is a resinous substance deposited by a small insect, and largely used in the manufacture of

is a little more scientifically handled. In the middle of a big porcelain dish about 2 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 inches deep they place a stout about 8 inches diameter and the same height as the dish. Several small basins rest upon the stand, and by means of arms fastened to the sides of the dish small conical dishes are held just over the lamps. The dish is filled with water almost up to the top of the lamp's wicks and the lamps are lighted. The smoke condenses on the conical dishes hanging over the lamps, and is collected in the form of a dense black powder. This powder is placed in a vase and a warmed mixture of 9 parts of fish glue and 1 part of animal glue is added into it through a piece of silk held over the mouth of the vase. The contents of the vase then being thoroughly stirred, are rolled into balls, wrapped in cloth and immersed in hot water.

Kneading, another immersion and beating with a hammer follow, the paste is severed, and in the form of long sticks is placed in various shaped molds. Wrapped in paper, the sticks are placed in a dish filled with rice-straw ashes and in a day or two are thoroughly dried. Rubbing with cloths and brushes serves to clean and polish them, and they are then ready for the market. The soft paste can, of course, be molded in any shape, but, as a rule, is made into short, slender sticks, which are generally ornamented with more or less calligraphic inscriptions or Chinese designs. The peculiar qualities of the ink render it indispensable to sketch artists and craftsmen, and nothing has been found to take its place.

Speaking of Liting Kouci's remarkable ink, which is still to be had, though rare, *All The Year Round* says: "From the earliest times 'collectors' of choice brands of ink have never been wanting, and in one respect at least differed from the Eastern and Western nations; for they both agree in this—that we do not make as good stuff now as in former times. It was in the latter days of Tang dynasty that one Li-tchoa and his son, Liting Kouci, set up a manufactory of ink in the small town of Chutcheou, which was then surrounded by magnificent forests of fir.

The father had grown old in the business without making any particular reputation; but he, however, brought the process then employed to the highest pitch of perfection; but he kept his methods a profound secret, and since his time the efforts of makers have been directed to

producing an ink as good as his. Yet it is allowed by connoisseurs that nobody has yet succeeded in equalling his makes, especially those in shape of a sword and of a round cake—which are his masterpieces. We are told that an infallible means of recognizing them of Liting Kouci is to break a piece of cake and to throw it into water. If, in a month, the pieces are still unacted upon at the bottom of the vessel, we may be certain that they are really authentic. This great general quality, which are distinguished by the characters stamped upon them. Three are of the highest excellence, and are made by his modern, and the fourth, which may be considered as the ordinary article, bears his name, together with the title conferred upon it by his father, as a reward for the services he had indirectly rendered to literature.

Three pages of the January JOURNAL will be devoted to a special number of our superb price specimens of flourishing. In this respect it will be the most attractive issue of a penman's paper ever published.

## HAND CHART OF SPENCERIAN WRITING.

GIVING PROPORTIONS, CLASSIFICATION, ANALYSIS, ETC. OF LETTERS.

### PRINCIPLES



How the simple lines of Principles

combine to form letters and short parts

### SHORT LETTERS.

Loop or Extended Letters

### SEMI-EXTENDED LETTERS

Loop or Extended Letters

### DIRECT-OVAL CAPITALS

### REVERSED OVAL CAPITALS

### LETTERS FROM CAPITAL STEM

### CAP STEM LETTERS.

### STEM OVAL CAPITALS.

### SPACES BETWEEN LETTERS AND WORDS

Line names

The unit for measuring both the heights and widths of letters and figures, in medium standard writing, is the vertical height of the middle capital letter 'C'. In the Hand Chart the dotted horizontal lines show the spaces in height, and the oblique straight lines the spaces in width, of each letter, showing clearly their proportions. The letters are arranged in the order in which they are composed. The 'a', for example, is composed of strokes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

From the New Spencerian Copy Books.

ropes up a thousand feet of precipice. Subsequently a rude rope ladder was constructed by means of the bolts, and a number of tourists, some daring ladies among them, accomplished the perilous ascent. The ropes have long since fallen away, and the rugged crown of this fierce old Sierran monarch has now the prospect of eternal immortality from mortal intrusion.

(To be continued.)

## Scales That Weigh Signatures.

Your Name in Pencil with Overbalance Two Eyelashes.

In a Broadway store, New York, which is the branch of a big out-of-town scale factory, are a great different kind of scales than most people imagine were ever made. There are specimens of every grade of weighing machine, from the big truck scale that can weigh a railroad car full of pig lead and weighing 80,000 pounds, down to a tiny balance so fine that it is

time, he will bring out the wonderful little machine and operate it. A reporter happened in the other day while the operation was going on. The manager took a slip of ordinary writing paper and weighed it. It weighed 38 mg. Then he gave the paper to the visitor with a lead pencil and the visitor wrote "John Henry Larned" on it in a full, free hand. Then the manager put the slip back on the scales and fixed the little weights. The man's signature weighed 5 mg.

Then the man pulled a hair out of his head and the manager found that it weighed 3 mg. An eyelash weighed a little less than 1 mg., and a hair from his whiskers weighed 5 mg.

Then the manager showed how easy it was to count the hairs on a man's head. At the rate of 3 mg. in an ounce, there would be 80,000 hairs in an ounce. The man probably had 30 ounces of hair on his head and therefore 240,000 hairs.

shellac. Afterward a peculiar black stone was found which could be dissolved in water, and later on lac and fir wood were burned and the resulting smoke gathered on some hard substance, scraped off and rolled into balls. It is one of the traditions of the Chinese that one Tien Tchen invented the process of making India ink some thousands of years before the Christian era. However that may be, a Mongolian named Li-tchoa and his son, Liting Kouci, went into the ink-making business and turned out about as good ink as has ever been made.

Their successors were not as successful, and for a time the business rather languished. The process now employed by Chioemmen in the manufacture of their India ink is not radically different from that in use in ancient days. The old principle that burning resinous material will throw off thick smoke in large quantities employed, only the smoke thus obtained

## Shorthand Department.

All matter intended for this department (including shorthand exchanges) should be sent to Mrs. L. H. Packard, 105 East 23d street, New York.

## Mr. Munson at Work.

Mr. Munson is one of the few, if not the only one, among all the authors of shorthand who is daily testing his own outlines in verbatim reporting; and beyond that he is perhaps the only author whose verbatim notes do not vary in form from the lessons on the art of teaching. The "Judge's Charge," which we present in this number, is an exact reproduction of Mr. Munson's notes, with only so much perfecting as is necessary for appropriate reproduction.

The illustration here presented will be at once recognized as a realistic view of Mr. Munson at work. It is drawn from life, and is faithful and striking in all its details, with a fair portrait of the author of Munson phonography.

In response to our request for perfect transcriptions of the script article in the last issue entitled "The English Tongue" we have received a large number of letters, but, we are sorry to say, not one that gives a "perfect" translation. We are still waiting.

The editor of this department desires specimens of Munson phonography, and will be glad to present in these columns any work that is creditable and suitable. To secure the best results from the engraver the script must be written in jet-black Indian ink, one-third larger than it will appear. If continuous lines are ruled—which is probably best—it should be done with great care, making them fine, perfectly even and straight, and a trifle less than half inch apart.

We shall in a future number present some of the main difficulties encountered by amanuenses in their efforts to satisfy their employers. We have valuable facts on this point from both sides, and shall be glad of more. All communications on this subject will be held as strictly confidential. The statistics are what we want.

There is a good prospect that the demand for stenographers will be fairly met. Shorthand schools are multiplying on every hand, and "graduates" are becoming ever increasingly numerous. In a short time there will be room only "at the top."

The wages paid female stenographers in down town offices is from \$8 to \$20 a week. One large publication office, employing some 30 young ladies in various capacities, makes it a rule to pay every beginner \$8 a week for the first two weeks, at the end of which time they are either raised to \$10 or discharged. The highest price in this office is \$18 a week; the average \$15.

We shall present in the next number a few specimens of Isaac Pitman phonography from the author's pen, reproduced exactly as written.

We have received from Mr. Chester Ashley, of Lakeville, Mass., a book of 20 pages (small octavo), with the following modest title page: "Stenography, or the Art of Shorthand Perfected. Containing rules and regulations whereby the most illiterate may acquire the mode of taking down trials, orations, lectures, &c., in a few days, and be competent by a little exercise to practice the same. Fifth edition, enlarged, corrected and improved, with an additional plate. By C. Mangum. Published by R. P. & C. Williams, Boston, 1819."

The consonants are represented by 15 straight strokes in various directions,

usually all having hooks or circles, four curved signs and the small letter z. The vowels are light dots written, as in modern phonography, in three places.

Five pages of illustrations are given. The learner is informed that "this method of verbatim reporting may be attained by a single lesson of an hour or two, but to take down entirely a well-digested treatise, or oration, delivered from memory, requires considerable experience in the art;" also that "many words may be expressed by their initials only when the words going before or following after are sufficient to clear up the sense;" "the vowels may all be omitted when required, as to following a rapid speaker, though they should be added afterward if the writing is to be read by;" also, "with respect to the omission of words, it should be only practiced when the sense can remain uninjured, or when by restoring the grammar we restore the sense."

Mr. Ashley has learned phonography from THE JOURNAL LESSONS. His first phonographic letter accompanied the book, and speaks well for his thoroughness. His outlines are clear and, with one or two exceptions, correct.

intellectual tone of the office has been improved.

But with all this, I must say that the lady stenographers are not as careful and as thorough as they might be in their work, so that as a class they rank lower than men.

Their greatest drawback is their carelessness, or, I may say, lack of attention.

They do not put down exactly what is told them, and when they come to transcribe their notes, they are too apt to write anything that comes in their heads, without using the commonsense that a male stenographer is expected to use. The man seems to have a clearer apprehension of what is required, and what the writer desires to convey, and transcribes his notes accordingly.

The average girl is too apt to write a letter containing a clause or word which means nothing, although she must be fully aware that the person who dictated it did not dictate nonsense.

I speak of this deficiency on the part of

From the N. Y. Sun.

## The New Reporting, and the Old.

Several reporting machines have made their appearance from time to time, but they were all shortlived because there was no advantage gained from them. They could do no more than a man could do with a pencil. They all wrote shorthand, and, of course it had to be transcribed just the same as the head-note article. The same difficulty exists in the case of the phonograph; but its value seems to be unquestionable and its possibilities amazing. One may now say, without being too sepulchral, that with the aid of the phonograph, posterity will be able to hear the voices of the dead. Suppose there had been a machine of the kind in existence a hundred years ago or more. What a nice thing it would be if we could ring up Patrick Henry and have him deliver his famous revolutionary speech in the precise tone of his voice, and hear the burst



Mr. Munson at his Court Work.

## General Wingate on Girl Stenographers.

In the course of a talk before the Packard College on "The Importance of Little Things," General Wingate had these "little things" to say concerning the girl stenographers:

I have in my office at the present time two lady typewriters and stenographers, and I wish you to understand that they are ladies in the best sense of that word. And I desire to say here, speaking to the young ladies now present, that you need not have the slightest apprehension in going into any gentleman's office that you will be treated otherwise than as ladies; and you will be expected to deserve that treatment.

There are, I know, some persons in down-town offices who object to lady stenographers, but they are fast disappearing.

As a rule, business men, and especially lawyers, are coming to prefer women to men as stenographers, when both are equally competent; and I can honestly say that the introduction of women into offices has done much to improve their character. The general tone, the gentlemanly conduct of the employers and employed, has greatly improved, owing, as I believe, to the presence of ladies.

Those in the offices where they are, have caused to use objectionable language, as men are apt to do when left to themselves, and even the heads of the establishment are compelled to keep a control over their tongues and temper, which is a wholesome discipline, and in all ways the moral and

girls, not because I doubt their ability, but to impress upon them that if they would really succeed and take the places that men are glad to give them, they must not neglect these important considerations, and must cultivate accuracy and reliability.

They must regard their occupation as menial, as a business to be followed for life, and which, therefore, must be thoroughly mastered and pursued daily with all the attention and diligence that is possible, until attention and diligence become mechanical, and as a temporary makeshift, to be followed for a short time, or until they get married.

And I know that what I ask of girls is no impossible thing; for I have had in my employment for several years a lady who is, altogether, the most capable and trustworthy clerk I have. She is a typewriter, and I trust her as I trust nobody else. When I tell her to have a thing done at a certain hour and on a certain day, I never stop to think whether it will be done; I simply know that it will if she undertakes it, and I never have to bother myself to compare her work or to test it in any way. I know just by reading it that it is right.

And what one girl can do, I know others can; and so, I have nothing for you but words of encouragement and a fervent Godspeed for the best that is in you.

In our annual Index, printed elsewhere, will be found, under the heading of "Shorthand Department," a summary of the principal articles which have appeared in this department during the past twelve months. The shorthand script is indicated separately under the caption of "Illustrations." New subscribers may find this useful in ordering back numbers.

of applause in the old hall when he called for liberty or death. Unfortunately there was no phonograph in those days, and we cannot enjoy the pleasure of listening to any voice from beyond the grave. But now posterity can hear Grover Cleveland long after he has passed into "innocuous desuetude"; enjoy the wisdom of the voice of David Benoit Hill when he argues for personal liberty; listen to the sonorous tones of the Hon. Tim Campbell as he proclaims the famous words, *For populi, rex Dei*; dwell with delight upon the eloquence of Mayor Hewitt as he tells of the ancient glories of the Irish flag; whirl through one of the labyrinthine sentences of the Hon. William M. Evarts as he speaks of a honest election and a fair count; lead a constantly charmed ear to the silvery tones of the beautiful Belva Lockwood as she passes sentences of death on the last man; hearken to the wisdom of the Rev. Robert G. Ingersoll, D.D., in his lecture upon the immortality of the soul or the funeral of Dives; follow the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton in his astronomical examination of a candidate for captain of a mad crew; pay the closest attention to the Hon. Warner Miller as he dwells upon the charms of Old Crow, and scrutinize the arguments of Herr Most upon prison reform and the benefits of a paternal government. What a glorious invention that phonograph must be!

But reporters need not be afraid of it. The mighty man who wrote 200 words a minute will still be required to take and transcribe the words of the phonograph. Until some machine is invented that will be able to print as fast as a man can talk, shorthand writing must remain a thing of a present and indisputable utility.

## Mallock vs Mallet Judge Freedman's Charge.

## Key to Phonographic Script.

HALLOCK  
vs.  
MALLETT.

## JUDGE FREEDMAN'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury: There can be no doubt that the bulls in question were more or less frozen, or frost-bitten, when they were taken from the defendant's warehouse; but the question is, What was their condition when they were received into the warehouse? There is no direct evidence as to their actual condition at that particular time, nor as to the state of the weather during the time they were in the warehouse; and hence you must determine these matters upon the circumstantial evidence of the whole case disclosed. If upon all the facts and circumstances disclosed by the whole case you come to the conclusion that the bulls were frost-bitten when put into the warehouse, you may stop right here and render a verdict for the defendants. In such a case the defendants are absolutely entitled to a verdict at your hands. But if the bulls were in good condition when received into the warehouse, then you must go farther and inquire whether or not there was a warranty.

This case does not turn upon a question of negligence, but upon the question whether, in point of fact, there was or was not a warranty given.

Now, the mere expression of an opinion is not a warranty. Consequently, if the defendants merely said that they thought the bulls would not freeze in their warehouse; or that the warehouse was as frost-proof as brick and mortar and iron could make it, or words to that effect, then, in either such case, the defendants are entitled to a verdict.

To recover in this case, the plaintiffs must prove a warranty concerning an existing fact; and hence they must prove that the defendants represented, in words or in substance at least, that their warehouse was unexceptionally frost-proof.

If the defendants made such an unqualified representation, in words or in substance, and the plaintiffs, through their representative, stored their bulls in their warehouse in reliance upon such representation, and would not have so stored them if such representation had not been made, and the bulls became frost-bitten while in the warehouse, if all these things occur, then the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict.

If the plaintiffs' case does not come up to all these requirements you will render a verdict for the defendants.

If you render a verdict for the plaintiffs, you will assess the damages at the sum of \$225. The burden of proving the good condition of the bulls at the time they were taken into the warehouse, and of proving a warranty within the rules laid down by me, is upon the plaintiffs; and they must prove these two propositions by a preponderance of evidence. By that I mean, not a preponderance in point of number of witnesses, but a preponderance of facts and circumstances which carry conviction to your minds.

If, upon a due consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, you cannot say upon which side the evidence preponderates, you will find a verdict for the defendants.

I have already stated to you that if you find for the plaintiffs your verdict will be for \$225, and that will carry interest.

Mr. Sawyer: I ask your Honor to charge that if the defendants unqualifiedly stated that these bulls would be safe in their warehouse, that would constitute a warranty.

The Court: I so charge.

Mr. Sawyer: I take an exception to so much of your Honor's charge as states that there must be an unqualified statement that the warehouse was frost-proof.

The Court: If it was the mere expression of an opinion it would not amount to a warranty; but if it was a representation—an unqualified representation—that under all circumstances the bulls would be safe, it would amount to a warranty.

Defendant's counsel excepts to the refusal of the Court to charge as requested by him, and also to the charge that the case does not turn upon the question of negligence. The jury then retire.

The break in the sets of THE JOURNAL containing Mrs. Perkins's complete course of lessons in shorthand, revised by the amanuensis of certain numbers, has been remedied by reprinting the lessons in the missing numbers. We can now furnish the lessons complete at the regular price of \$1.00, or \$2 with binder. They cover eighteen numbers of THE JOURNAL. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

265 Broadway, N. Y. City.

From Mr. Munson's Court Notes

SHORTHAND  
UNPRECEDENTED INTEREST.

In order to awaken an interest in the natural method of teaching shorthand, I will send waiting pupils, by mail, to an unlimited extent, carefully written charge for my services. The whole cost to the pupil will be \$2.00 for text book and sufficient stamp to return this letter for return postage. Pupils who give me most "trouble" by reason of their determination to excel will be the most highly esteemed. The phonography taught here is the same as that taught by Mr. Munson, and is the most highly improved form of "Plain" shorthand.

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Tulsa, Okla., Mo.

Mention this magazine.

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Is the best place to buy a Writing Machine of any kind. Instruments shipped with promptness. The largest variety of typewriters in the world, at very low prices.

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100 TEACHERS learned shorthand, vocabulary and secured positions as double former assistants and book instruction by mail from the U. S. Double, authored by 100 graduates. D. L. Scott, New York, author and instructor, 224 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

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The Wonderful Machine for Writing Shorthand.

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WANTED 500 young people to learn Shorthand the phonetic way. I will take you through the phonetic way. Every worthy student guaranteed a position. Largest Shorthand School in the country. Lowest tuition: best governments. It will cost you nothing to give the lessons a trial. Over 50 graduates in pleasant and remunerative positions this year, at salaries from \$50 to \$100 per month. Send your name and height this (accompanying) stamp at once. Address W. T. LAKE, MORRIS, Instructor in Shorthand and Typing, Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa.

2-12

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In Phonics, as never before, a child can learn it. The most pleasant and easiest in use. No apparatus, no position, vowels consecutive. Try, \$2, complete, or Part I, \$1.00. Part II, \$1.00. Lessons by mail; trial lesson and circular free. Invaluable.

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# THE JOURNAL'S PREMIUM LIST.

The List of Special Premiums offered to subscribers for THE JOURNAL in the issue of last February is hereby withdrawn. The cream of the articles offered are incorporated in the new list outlined below. Any one who may at this time be getting up a club under the old plan may take advantage of its offers if he desires. The subjoined list, however, will be found even more advantageous both to the subscriber and the sender of clubs.

## PREMIUMS FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

For \$1.00 we will send THE JOURNAL one year with choice of the following elegant premiums free.

Lord's Prayer.....	Size, 19 x 24.	Grant Memorial.....	Size, 22 x 28.
Flourished Eagle.....	" 24 x 32.	Garfield Memorial.....	" 19 x 24.
Flourished Stag.....	" 24 x 32.	Family Record.....	" 18 x 22.
Center's Picture of Progress.....	24 x 28.	Marriage Certificate.....	" 18 x 22.
Grant and Lincoln Enslaving.....	(our newest Penmanship Premium).	" 24 x 30.	

These premiums are without exception, careful reproductions of some of the most elegant specimens of pen work ever shown in this country. Price by mail, 50c. each. In place of any of the above, a subscriber remitting \$1.00 for THE JOURNAL may receive as premium a package of *Amer's Copy Slips*, or a copy of *Amer's Guide to Profitable and Artistic Penmanship*, bound in paper, or the same in cloth binding for \$1.25. Both the *Guide* and *Copy Slips* have reached a tremendous sale and are taught from in some of the leading business colleges and classical schools of this Country and Canada. They contain everything necessary to make a good, practical business penman of a person of average intelligence. For \$2 we will send THE JOURNAL one year, the *Guide* in cloth and a copy of the *Standard Practical Penmanship*.

## Special Premiums for Clubs.

To stimulate those who interest themselves in getting subscriptions for THE JOURNAL, we offer a number of valuable *special or extra* premiums to be allotted for their time and trouble. Under this arrangement each subscriber will also be entitled to choice of the regular premiums enumerated above, the extra premium going to the sender of the club. Where premiums are sent by express the receiving party will have to pay the express charges.

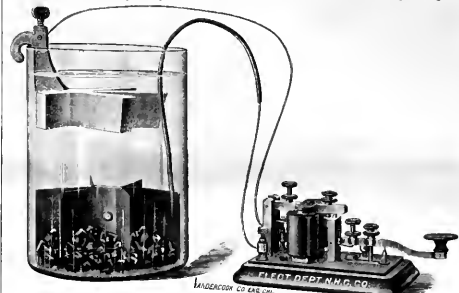
For \$2 we will send two subscriptions and an extra premium of *Amer's Guide* in cloth.

For \$10, two subscriptions and a copy of *Amer's Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship*. The price of this superb work, recognized as the standard, is \$5. We have heretofore sent it with a club of twelve.

For \$2, two subscriptions and a quarter gross box of *Amer's Best Pens*.

For \$2, two subscriptions and a book of *Verifications and Readings*, comprising nearly four hundred standard selections suitable for entertainments, private readings, &c. The cover is heavy paper, with pretty lithographed designs. We know of no volume of the kind likely to give as much satisfaction.

For \$9, nine subscriptions and the "Unique" *Telegraph Outfit* by express. This simple and exact combination set is made for our use by the New Haven Clock Co., of New York. It is both cheap and practical and thoroughly well made. Though designed



for use of learners, it is no toy, but may be used on private lines from a few feet to several miles in length. Two outfits of course are needed if two persons wish to both send and receive messages. The two cells will operate a line not exceeding 100 feet in length; an extra cell should be added for every 1200 feet. Extra cells cost 75 cents each, and extra spools of wire of 100 feet length 75 cents each. Full instructions, alphabet, &c., accompany each outfit. We will furnish extra supplies either for cash or subscription.

For \$10, ten subscriptions and a *Celebrated Blunder Rifle*, Remington action, solid stock, case hardened, pistol grip, checkered and 22 caliber. Sent by express. These rifles are unsurpassed in the quality of material and workmanship.



For \$25, twenty-five subscriptions and an elegant *Repeating Breach-Loading Double-Barrel Shotgun* with loading act complete. This is a rare bargain, the gun selling readily at \$20. This is the cheapest reliable breach-loading fowling piece of which we have any knowledge, and will do all the work of a much more expensive gun. Sent by express.

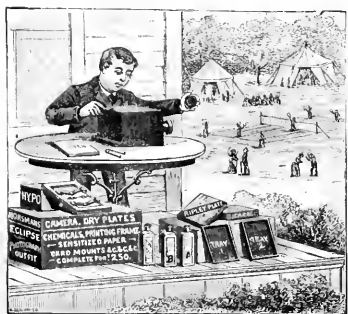


As a storehouse of facts it is without a rival.

Printed from large type on fine paper, hand-bound in cloth with ink and gold side stamp. Regular price, \$1.00.

For \$6, six subscriptions and the following photographic outfit by express.

The *Wonder Camera*; a child ten years old can make a picture. It consists of a beautiful little camera covered in imitation morocco, and will make a photograph 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches in size, and is provided with a Rapid Wide-angle Lens.



It also includes six Lightning Dry Plates, two Japanese Iron Trays, two Bottles of Developer, one package Hypo-sulphite Soda, one Printing Frame, six sheets each Silvered and Blue Print Paper, one Box of Gold or Toning Solution, twelve Card Mounts, one Plate Lifter, one Sheet Ruby Paper and full directions for making Ruby Lamp. This outfit contains all that is needed to make and complete a photograph.

For \$30, thirty subscriptions and a *Splendid Gold Watch*, retail price, \$25. Elegant Hunting Case Plain or Engine-Turned Back and Front, with or without monogram. A time-piece of the first excellence, with Sweep-Second Movement and Stop Attachment. Securely packed in a wooden box and sent by express.



This cut is only two-thirds the size of the Watch.

A present subscriber sending subscriptions to secure any of the above special premiums may include his own renewal among the number. In that case his time will be extended on our books for one year, whether his present subscription is out or not. A person working for a club to secure an extra premium may send his subscriptions as he gets them and they will be paid to his credit and the extra premium sent when the requisite number of subscriptions have been received. The club worker, however, must notify as that he is working for an extra premium, so that we may give him credit



## PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.

36 BROADWAY (COR. FILTON ST.), New York

Advertising rates, 30 cents per article line, \$2.50 per column, and notices, 15 cents per line.  
 \*New Premium List on pages 174-5.  
 \*List of our Prize Competitions on page 178.  
 Index of Volume XII, page 180.

New York, December, 1888.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE SERIES of prize competitions offered by THE JOURNAL, and announced for the first time in this issue, has met with a very cordial reception from the profession. The competition in the flourishing class closed on December 15. Our penmanship experience covers a period of thirty years or more, and we can say without exaggeration that some of the specimens drawn out by this competition are among the most beautiful and most creditable and most attractive we have ever had the pleasure of seeing. These specimens have been sent to the judge, according to the conditions of the contest, so no more capable judge could have been chosen, and he will select from all the specimens sent the three which in his judgment are the best. Of course he will have no idea who has executed these three, or any of the others, there being no names or other marks of identification upon them. The three chosen specimens will be photo-engraved, and printed in the January number of THE JOURNAL, indicated by a number or letter, without disclosing the name of the author. Then every subscriber or purchaser of a January JOURNAL will be entitled to vote upon the awarding of the prizes, the highest vote governing, second highest awarding second prize, third highest, third prize.

There can be no question that this is the most interesting contest of the kind ever arranged by a penman's paper. As we have said, the returns have been very great, and we have been most agreeably surprised at the originality and freshness of the specimens called out. The best part of three pages of the January JOURNAL will be devoted to these specimens, and we believe that no single issue of a penman's paper ever printed will compare with this. The results which it has given us conception or appreciation of the beautiful, as expressed in artistic pen flourishing, the next issue of THE JOURNAL will be worth more to you than you paid for the entire year's subscription.

The competitions in the other classes do not close until January 10. There is still time to prepare something for one or more of those classes, and we trust that our friends will take advantage of it. Our business writers and our ornamental penmen have each a department of their own, and the indications are that these competitions will be productive of as striking results as the penmanship contest. The same may be said of the classes relating to papers on methods of teaching.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL proprietors and teachers will find an instructive chapter on page 174. It relates to Salter's arithmetics—works that have commended themselves to teaching schools and the teachers of their completeness and genuine worth.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, will be one of the busiest places on the continent during the month of January. W. A. Ames will invade the city with due pomp and circumstance, and it will be the greatest meeting the W. A. ever had. We feel still proud of this from the fact that so many letters relating to the subject we have received from our Western friends, though the Association has a local name, it is not purely local, and we are glad to see that men from the East will be no less welcome than their Western brethren. THE JOURNAL hopes to be on hand.

We printed the programme of the meeting a month or two ago, and it is an exceedingly interesting one. The Executive Committee deserve praise for their efficient service, which assures six days of unbroken instruction and entertainment.

THE JOURNAL'S PREMIUM LIST for 1889 (going into effect from this date), is printed

in full elsewhere. Those who intend working for clubs will find the scheme more in their favor than any we have ever offered. Last February we announced a new list of premiums, but only the agents received premiums under its conditions, the subscribers getting the paper and nothing else. In the new schedule the old premiums to each subscriber are fully restored. In addition to that, a graded list of valuable premiums is offered to those who work for clubs as an additional reward for their trouble. This issue of the paper should be preserved for future reference.

WE HAVE EXAMINED with much interest the numbers that have appeared of the new Spencerian copy books, edition of 1888. They are altogether admirable in form, in arrangement, grading and everything pertaining to their workmanship and adaptation to the needs of the writing student. The "Shorter Course" is something unique in its way, and we predict for it a warm reception. The enterprise of the publishers is shown by their securing a page of this issue of THE JOURNAL to make their first announcement of the revised books, and they have done the story so carefully and thoroughly as to make further explanation unnecessary.

AS IN EVERY OTHER profession, the personnel of the features of a penman is constantly changing. The boys of yesterday are the men of to-day and are "padding their own oance" with a sureness and swiftness of stroke that they keep the veterans upon their mettle. In our ex-

perience at the top of the ladder—have proved that conclusively by the success which has crowned their efforts.

OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING is ambitious. Not even the title could take precedence of it. Tens of thousands of pairs of eyes will rest upon that greeting. We trust that the owners of them all will find something to admire in it, and that nothing but happiness is in store for them in this festive season.

DR. W. H. BEANCE, the well-known teacher of penmanship, is meeting with great success in the introduction of Appleton's standard copy books. These books represent the best work and the extensive experience of Lyman D. Smith, superintendent of the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and one of the acknowledged luminaries of the penmanship world. They are eminently practical and deservedly popular.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING the splendid new Spencerian Compendium, complete in eight parts, and Ames' Compendium, the engrossing standard, at a special combination price of \$9. The two works form a complete penman's library. The price separately is \$7.50 for the Spencerian and \$5 for the Ames Compendium.

HERE IS A MESSAGE from a live teacher: You may rest assured that anything we can do for THE JOURNAL will be most gladly done. I always take pleasure in recommending it, because I believe before a student can be taught to write a good hand he must be interested in the subject of penmanship, and

## A New Style of Displayed Penmanship.

On the next page of this issue we show a cut representing a page of an engrossed album. For several years we have been using gray board in place of white in the execution of all kinds of displayed pen work.

We have not hitherto been able to represent this in our penmanship, owing to the difficulties of engraving.

As our readers are aware, we have been able to engrave nothing that was not in plain black and white. This work, but by a new process we are enabled to present, upon a relief plate, all of the tints of a photograph, and, therefore, to reproduce pen work executed on gray board.

The advantage of this style of work is that the gray board furnishes a ground-work upon which may be used the various tints of India ink together with white, thus giving practically two colors to the penmanship, and imparting to it, with a given amount of labor, a much more artistic and a richer pictorial effect than is possible with the black ink upon a white surface. At present the expense of engraving by this process is very much greater than from drawings of black and white.

We are prepared now to make estimates upon engravings of this kind, portraits, buildings, landscapes, and other subjects, and every subject of which there can be furnished a good photograph. We shall from time to time present this style of work through the columns of THE JOURNAL.

## School and Personal.

The cover of Charter's Paris, Tex., Business College is a poem in cordials. A portrait of the genial proprietor is the fitting frontispiece.

W. H. Shurwood, penman of the Richmond, Ind., Business College, is putting in some fine work. O. C. Ford, principal of this flourishing school and R. C. Fulburn secretary. Their illustrated prospectus is before us.

We are pleased to know of the continued success of that excellent scholar, G. W. Brown, at both his Jacksonville, Ill., and Peoria, Ill., schools. His "Students' Handbook," which we have examined, is an interesting statement of the advantages of those institutions.

Kearney's Business College, Indianapolis, reports business better than ever before. This school was started more than a quarter of a century ago by its present proprietor.

The penmanship fraternity has lost another useful member in the death of Prof. J. Mort Smith, of Evansville, Ind., who died suddenly on a railroad train near Mexico, Mo., on September 10. He was about 40 years of age.

J. P. Byrne, a young penman of excellent parts, whose work we have had occasion to admire, has joined forces with the *Eastman* (N. Y.) Business College, W. A. Warner, proprietor.

M. Muschman, of the Gen City College, Quincy, Ill., sends his friend a pretty little Xmas greeting.

The photo-engraved penmanship work of the Portland (Or.) Business College catalogue is the highest order. A. P. Armstrong is principal of the school. J. A. Wess, secretary.

W. A. Taylor is teaching the young penmanistic idea to shoot, at Youngstown, Pa.

André de Bresson shows rare discrimination in the compilation of his new and highly recommended new announcement for the Brockville (Ont.) Business College.

Photographers help out the clear-cut letterpress of the catalogue of the celebrated Bryant School, Boston.

We glean from a lengthy report in the *Reverie*, Orange, Ill., that the people of that vicinage are very anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities for commercial training offered by the school of that place. The school is under the management of that city, Prof. Nathan B. Richmond, possessor of the business department.

Phillips' College of Shorthand, Springfield, Ohio, has a large attendance.

At a dramatic entertainment recently given under the auspices of the Western Normal School, Shenandoah, Iowa, W. J. Kinzel, distinguished himself by reciting the poem, *My Gailyship in 'Lead Me Five Shillings'.* The local press is enthusiastic over the event.

St. Louis, Mo., is the scene of a large transfer of his scene of operations from Albert College, Belleville, Ill., to the Sterling, Ill., Business College, of which H. A. Aumert is proprietor.

G. G. Brown says he is making a great success of teaching shorthand in New York City.

J. A. Smith, 25 Nassau, Iowa, is about to start out a full-fledged itinerant writer.

R. B. Tronold & Co., the well known reliable dealers in penmen's supplies, etc., have moved from Valparaiso to Gray Rock, Mo. We have had considerable dealing with this enterprising firm and have had no occasion to regret.



Photo-engraved from Pen and Ink Copy. Executed in the Office of THE JOURNAL.

tensive correspondence we see every day unfamiliar names signed to letters and attached to specimens that might have come from any recognized writer of the art. In fact, it would be difficult to name a vocation that has so much publicity, pushing, promoting, and blood in it as that of professional penmanship.

Many of these young men have acquired their skill without the advantage of personal instruction. We could name dozens of them who never had any teacher. THE JOURNAL, at the same time, to work in the day and have neither the time nor the money to attend a school. As one of them very tersely puts it in a letter received last week, "I am a farmer by day and a penman by night"—and a very good penman he is getting to be, because he is not afraid to exercise the patience and the industry necessary to make him one.

Of course good personal instruction is far preferable to any other method yet discovered. We would advise every person ambitious to become a good penman to take a thorough course of training under some competent instructor if his circumstances permit. That is the best way and the quickest way. At the same time we assert with equal confidence that any person of ordinary aptitude can become an excellent penman by the use of the *Journal*. The students of THE JOURNAL for these twelve years past—many of them

there is no means that I know of so likely to accomplish that end as the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

The writer is J. M. Mehan, proprietor of the Capital City Business College, Des Moines, Iowa. He and his able penmanship teacher, W. F. Giesseman, have sent THE JOURNAL many subscriptions from their school. They know that THE JOURNAL helps the pupil in his work, and they appreciate a good thing when they see it. We could give a hundred instances from leading practical educators of this country as strong and as genuine as Mr. Mehan's.

WE HAVE NOT seen the words "odious holder" in print for at least two months. What a matter with our dispartisan penmen!

TO THE SENDERS OF ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.—You waste your ink and paper and postage. We cannot print unsigned articles, even if they were of a desirable kind. Our office crocodile has grown fat on the pickings of the past two weeks.

THIS NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL rounds out an even dozen years. We reserve for next month some special announcements for the year 1889. It will be a better journal for that year than it has ever been. You may be sure of that. Look at the index of the previous volume, printed elsewhere in this issue, and reflect whether you have full your full dollar's worth.



## Instruction in Penwork.

XL.

BY H. W. KIBBE.

The Old English differs from the German text, given in lesson 10, in having more and longer straight lines, angular shoulders and hair-line finish. Use the broad-pointed pen, and as per instructions for German text. In the shoulders, which are marked 1 in D, P, R, U, V, W and Y, lift the pen at the point marked, as its position will require to be changed in order to continue the stroke the proper width. Please note that this mark is not a part of the letter. The angular shoulders are formed by lifting the pen and placing it carefully backward upon the stroke, or by sliding it backward without lifting it, the latter being the more rapid way.

Those who are following this course of lessons and have worked faithfully on the last lesson will have little difficulty in executing this text, yet it requires more skill and time, and, consequently, is not quite as well suited for work where rapidity is an important factor.

## Ink for Photo-Engraving.

As many of our artists find great difficulty in procuring the proper ink for executing pen-work for photo-engraving, we offer to furnish by mail a complete outfit for this purpose, consisting of a stick of each of the best quality of India and photo-engraving inks, and a tray for grinding the same for \$2.75.

The India ink presents the best effect for engraving. That is, there is a slight luster to lines made with it, but the chief objection is its extreme hardness, which requires considerable grinding to bring it to the proper degree of blackness. The photo-engraving ink, being softer and of a dead black, is more easily prepared for work, and is made expressly for executing work for reproduction. We use the two ground together for most of our pen-work.

Also, to those who wish to make use of gray board, we will furnish the white ink for 50 cents per tube. This is in the form of a paste, and is mixed with water, and may be used either with a pen or brush. Gold and silver inks mailed at 50 cents per bottle.

You may never afford to miss the January issue of THE JOURNAL. It will exhibit the first fruits of our Prize Competitions, and will be great.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Old English Text by H. W. Kibbe. Photo-Engraved. See accompanying Lesson.

## Gems of Beauty and Elegance.

Have You Seen Grier's elaborate and Perfect Shading Pen work?

Send 5c. to S. J. GRIER, BARNESVILLE, OHIO, and you will receive promptly by mail an *Elegant Note*, 9 x 12, gotten up in gold and colored inks in the most artistic way in connection with samples of his matchless plain and fancy shading pen lettering.

Work done for Business Colleges at low prices. 12-1

**COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**  
BRYANT STRATTON  
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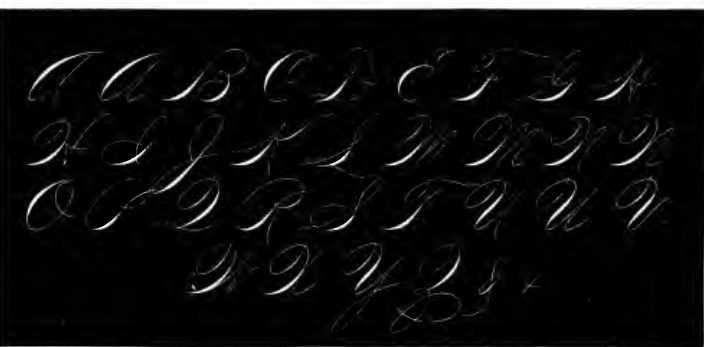
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